The Bombay Gazette.

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B.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	1th "
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VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th July 1896

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CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July	"
MELBOURNE	4060	C. Bourdon	8th August	"
SALAZIE	4215	Chevalier	5th Sept.	"
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October	"
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st "	"

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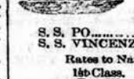

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For Rates apply to the Agents,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000
HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden ; and Cawnpore.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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Manager.

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A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in
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Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
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PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
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Choicest Quality.
As used in all the leading West End Clubs, London.
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Of exquisite perfume and delicacy.
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All the latest in the trade.
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With and without Leg Rests.
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Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
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Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
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Rs. 27-10, CASH.
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BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE GANESH FLOUR MILLS CO., LD., DELHI.

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WANTS to SELL from four to six thousand bags of 196 lbs. each of their well-known flour, superfine No. 1 and 2 in Calcutta or Bombay during the months of June and July 1896.
Tenders invited. Correspondence exchanged. Early look-out necessary.
KISHUND CHUND,
Managing Director.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.
Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only ! Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle ; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.
I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage
Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 259 OF 1891.
JAN MAHOMED CASSUM and HAJEE JAN MAHOMED HAJEE JOOSUB .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
HOOSEIN BIN VALEE MAHOMED, ZENABAI and EBRAHIM CHAND.....Defendants.
PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1895, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1896, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS.
All the right title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Butcher Street, otherwise called Kasaiwada, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment formerly under No. 15, and now under Ward No. 319 Street Nos. 67-69.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale Application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Bhalshanker and Kanga, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
—Dated this 30th day of March, 1896.
G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
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ELECTRICITY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by
DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College :—Calcutta.
Price :—Rs. 2 per box.
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FYZABAD

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 775 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
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Germany.

BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863
CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000
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Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540
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BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
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SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
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By Orde of the Board
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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WILL BE HELD ON
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WHEN A VARIETY OF GOODS REMAINING OVER FROM LAST SEASON WILL BE OFFERED AT
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FOR
CASH ONLY.

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NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,
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SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

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PAID UP CAPITAL... ,, 4,500,000 = ,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND... ,, 4,130,000 = ,, 8,260,000
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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
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O. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
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Agent.

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
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NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
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RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
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Reserve Fund.....$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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Secretary

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THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.
BY JOHN O'NEILL.
IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.
THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.
The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.
The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.
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Volume I. which forms a handsome large 8vo. book of 582 pages, with Illustrations, will be sold with Vol. II., the net price of the two Volumes being £1-16s. with order.
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Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

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6. The Trident.
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8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets ; Meteorities and Beth-Ela.
10. The Loadstone Mountain —Crete.
11. 'Mayvns, Medea and Mala—Touch-stone.
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18. The Heavens Palac and its Pillar.
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UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven's boa.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.
RAGS.
INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.
"It is a remarkable work ; the fruit of several years, resourceful and laborious research into the origin of the religions which have come down to us from the night of time."—"Bombay Gazette."
"A freshly conceived and freshly written work in comparative mythology. . . . . A stately octavo of 582 pages, with many illustrations, ... Our learned author is as modest in his claims as he is genial and easy in his style. He makes no pretence to having discovered an all-exclusive 'Key to Mythologies.' On the contrary, his large-mindedness suggests that 'the key we are in quest of is a whole bunch.' He treats all readers jauntily, and, though himself thoroughly and scientifically serious, he nowhere makes a dissenting mind feel like a culprit."—"Independent," August 24, 1893.
"The book (a large octavo, pp. 582) is a marvel of learned research and of scholarly insight. . . . . The result is a work which no future student of mythology, or of the philosophy of mythology can safely neglect."—"Methodist Review," January, 1894

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place :—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, etc.
AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GENERAL STORES DEPOT, PAREL.
On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, unserviceable stores, consisting of boiled linseed and turpentine, iron hooks and bands, shovels, pickaxes, screen, augers, telegraph insulators, coach screws, pale covers of zinc white glazed insulators, iron brackets, old loading boards and ladders, metal pans, iron ties, signal and station lamps, zinc of packing cases by weight, leather and India-rubber cuttings, old assorted nuts for bridge work, washers, foundation base bolts, old steel files, leather hose pipes, coir matting, old cast-iron weights, pieces, of iron chairs, old cotton and woollen clothings, telegraph wire, copying presses, roof lamps, scales, &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 1st June, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
SALE OF 200 BALES GOOD BHOWNUGGUR COTTON.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at Lower Colaba in Chunda Ramjee's Press—
By order of Balchand Oogurchand, and on account and at the risk of Soorajbhan Sewpursad—
100 bales good Bhownuggur cotton.
On account and at the risk of Dewcurndass Ramcoover—
100 bales good Bhownuggur cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY the 1st inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
The property of S. TOMLINSON, Esq., consisting of one ebonized cottage piano in good order, Japanese jinrickshaw, baba cot, meatsafe, etc., teak and blackwood dining and camp tables, chairs, sideboard, marble-top table and teapoys, sofas, chairs, and easy chairs, cabinets, clothespress, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, dressing glass, &c.
1 mahogany square pianoforte.
On account of the concerned, ex, s.s. Imperatrix—
B 216 A. S. 3672—1 case black polished buttons.
The property of a deceased gentleman, consisting of wearing apparel, revolver, spoons and forks, books, teapoy, iron bedsteads, &c.
By order of the Shipping Master—
Sundry effects of deceased seamen.
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office-shigram.
1 high-wheeled bicycle.
1 black Persian horse, 6 years old, quiet in harness and set of single harness.
1 chesnut pony with victoria and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
SALE OF 200 BALES GUNNIES.
On TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock Warehouse on account of the concerned—
Ex s. s. Nizam.
V. T. & Co.—200 bales each 300 pieces of gunnies.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
SALE OF DAMAGED MACHINERY AT THE ALLIANCE COTTON MILLS, TARDEO.
On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Alliance Cotton Mills, Tardeo, by order of the adjuster, and on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—
A quantity of machinery damaged by fire and water consisting of 8 mules, together with their accessories and spare parts and gearing of the room.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank Buildings (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome substantial made black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a cottage piano by Soundy and Co., English clock, real Persian carpets, China and bronze table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, etc., the property of R. H. VINCENT, Esq., C. I. E., changing his residence.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
SALE OF 3 BALES ORDNANCE CANVAS.
Under instructions from Messrs. H. A. Levy and Co., Karachi, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY next, the 8th June, at 3 p.m. on account and at the risk of Nurpatrai Devidass, Lahore.
Ex s.s. Nubia.
B R and B—3 bales Boare Spinning Co.'s No. 1 ordnance canvas.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 1st June, 1896.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF RICH EARTHENWARE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms in Medows Street, No. 21 :—
By order of the concerned, and on account and the risk of a manufacturer of Europe, a consignment just received of a large lot of rich earthenware consisting of rice dishes of sizes, table, soup, dessert, and cheese plates, tea cups and saucers, milk jugs, bowls, etc.
In small lot to suit the requirements of purchasers.
WEEKLY SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms in Medows Street No. 21 as follows :—
On account of the concerned.
6 cases each 150 pkgs white jaconets, 36-7 in. by 18 yards.

2	,,	483	,, priented sarrics,	47	,, 1-9 ,,
3	,,	544	,, ,,	47	,, 1-8 ,,
4	,,	401	,, ,,	47	,, 1-7 ,,
2	,,	327	,, ,,	47	,, 2-9 ,,
1	,,	12	,, printed cloth.		

40 bales leather cuttings.
2 cases each 600 dozens spectacles.
3 cases green tea, 1 iron safe with stand.
1 case imitation jewellery.
SALE OF HUBBUCK'S W. ZINC P

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIA BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,442½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,330
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,970
Commercial & L. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100 / 75		10. p.c.	171
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Asiatic	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£11 to 15
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	26	655
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	70
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay, United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	900
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	635
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	650
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,810
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	940
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,135
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	800
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	680
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	745
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,090
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	620
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	695
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	650
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	785
Hingvnghat Mills	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	770
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	500	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	570
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,310
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	725
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	770
Jaffer Alli	500	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	260
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,140
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	30	410
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	830xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,200	1,000	dvd Rs35	885
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	280
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,240
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,400xd
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	580
Mahboob Khan Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,805
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	172½
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	$250	$250	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	50	50	Nil	par
National	500	100	100	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	485
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,425
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	945
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,190
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80	1,310
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	1,760
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	965
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	397½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	330
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	515
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	727½
Samoon and Alliance	1,000	00	500	dvdRs30	715xd
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	450
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	300
Venkatasubnker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	830
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.
G. I. P. R. Conso (dated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	& 18	...	c.

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,160
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownuggar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	185
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld	500	200	200	11	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	530
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,360
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	1183
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,150
Fresch	300	500	500	dvdRs30	580
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	380
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	525
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	2,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	97½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	395
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	585
New Indian	4,800	125	125	dvd Rs 9	180
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	520
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	38
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	285
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	30	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	570	200	all	12	210
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs6	1,260

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750 / 1,750}	100	100	15 / 7½	390
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	164
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,050
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,550
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	500	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,550
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	520
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	255
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	375
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	300	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	105
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	520
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,070xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		130
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1	30

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-12	Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	22-14	
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	27-12	
Do. do. new	,,	27-10	
Australia, bar Gold	,,	27-12	
Bombay bar Gold	,,	27-11	
Sovereigns	,,	17-7½	
Do. Dragons	,,	17-6	
Silver	,,	26-8	
1794 Do.	,,	28-12	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m.; Lecture on Suakin in 1885, by Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman, 8-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Mohammadi, Taif, and Kalhadi, and Barque Grosvenor entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Mookhtary left it on Friday; and the steamers Rohilla, Baghdad, and King Arthur left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Sutlej, Stanley Hall, and Samoa entered, and the steamers St. Irene, and Dumra left the dock on Saturday.

LECTURE.—This evening, at 8-30, Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman is to lecture at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on a subject that cannot fail to be of special interest at the present time—Suakin in 1885. Ladies are invited, and there will no doubt be a large attendance.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY FESTIVITIES AT INDORE.—In honour of the actual birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, his Highness Maharaja Holkar, G.C.S.I., held at the old palace a special festive Durbar on the 24th instant, including in the programme a dramatic performance, in which all the Sardars and Purdah ladies took part.

FIRE IN A COAL-YARD.—About half-past two o'clock, on Saturday forenoon, intelligence was received at the Nesbit Road fire-brigade station that a fire had been raging amongst two heaps of coals, belonging to Messrs. Graham and Company, at Mallet Bunder, where a large number of heaps of coal belonging to different companies are also stocked. The Nesbit Road as well as the Baboola Tank engines, under Messrs. Bean and Wilson, respectively, at once proceeded to the scene, but they were not brought into requisition as the manuals belonging to these two fire-brigade stations were found sufficient to keep the flames in check. The manuals were at once set in motion, and they continued playing on the smouldering coal until last evening. The outbreak was caused by spontaneous combustion. The aggregate value of the coal stocked in these two heaps was Rs. 5,000, but to what extent these heaps have been lessened by fire has not been ascertained.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—On Saturday, an application was made by Mr. J. E. Solomon, vakil, High Court, on behalf of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Dhunidadoona, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charging the following persons, namely, Ruttonshaw, Dadabhoy, Bicajee, Dadabhoy, and Nowrojee Maneckjee with assault and criminal intimidation, which was granted by his Worship accordingly. It seems that these criminal proceedings have arisen out of a certain High Court suit filed by Rustomjee Jamsetjee Dhunidadoona, and his younger brother, Nanabhai Jamsetjee Dhunidadoona, on the 19th inst., against Bicajee Dadabhoy and others, wherein an application for a rule "nisi" for injunction and interim injunction was made, and which was granted by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton restraining the defendants in the suit from dealing in any way with the estate of the late Jamsetjee Jamasjee Dhunidadoona.

ABUSING THE SECRETARY OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector George, charged Haji Ebrahim, a victoria driver, with driving his conveyance on the wrong side of the road. On Thursday afternoon, about 1-30 o'clock, Mr. John Marshall, secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, saw accused driving on the Hornby Row, at a fairly fast pace, on the wrong side of the road. He was looking behind instead of paying attention to the horse, and was talking with a companion who was sitting by his side on the coach-box. Mr. John Marshall, who was driving in the opposite direction, after considerable difficulty, managed to avoid a collision. When Mr. Marshall called out to accused to drive carefully, he argued out the matter, and used abusive language. His conduct was brought to the notice of the police, and being placed before his Worship, was fined Rs. 10.

PAN-SOPARI GATHERING AT NAVSARI.—A Correspondent writes:—Before the present Sooba, R. B. Vanikar, M.A., goes to his new appointment to Amreli, where his presence is thought necessary for his genial disposition and sound judgment to quiet the recent disturbance there, the Navsari public entertained him at the Luxman Hall. The Sooba refused firmly the entertainment, but his nature displeasing no one was prevailed at last, with the condition that there should be no speech nor a single word uttered in his praise. The entertainment would have turned a mute pantomime, but for the Sooba, pleader, Mr. Gokaldas, who objected to such prohibition, discussing the title and rights of the public and speaking a little in praise of the Sooba, and so the meeting ended soon. Those among the present were: Sir Sooba, Chief Engineer, Chief Medical Officer, Naib Soobas, Naib Fadnavis, Engineer, Civil Surgeon, Police Superintendent, Magistrate, Vahivatdar, Mr. Raje, Fozdar, Desais, Dasturs, Pleaders, &c.

SAD SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquiry, last evening, at Parel, regarding the death of Hormusji Dadabhoy Pandey, aged thirty years, a nephew of the late Mr. Muncherji Framji Kama. Deceased, who was unmarried, was employed as a clerk in the agents' office of the Peeroo Mills. The father of the deceased had made a trust-deed in favour of the deceased for Rs. 30,000. It appears that Hormusji had from time to time lent sums of money amounting to Rs. 1,000 to a fellow-clerk, named Sorabji, who had passed receipts for the same. A few months ago, Sorabji asked deceased for the return of the receipts, representing that he would pass one receipt for the whole amount, which the deceased agreed to do. Sorabji, however, it was alleged, subsequently refused to pass any fresh note for the amount, saying that he and deceased were friends, and they lost the amount in share-speculation. Since then Hormusji appeared to be despondent, and about two months ago he appeared to be ill, when his brother, Manockji, a civil engineer, sent him to Jahanbordee for the benefit of his health, whence he returned to Bombay on Saturday evening. Yesterday morning, Hormusji was seen in the usual state of his health, arranging his clothes. About noon, when the relatives went to take their usual tiffin, they found the deceased missing. A search was made, and his clothes were found lying near the tank, in the compound of the bungalow adjoining the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. The tank was dragged, and the body recovered. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of suicide.

FORCIBLE POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Khashroo Khadaram, an Iranee Parsee, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of criminal trespass, preferred against him by Narayendas Shamlal, a sweetmeat seller in the employ of Fatah Gouna, at the Two Tanks, Grant Road. Mr. N. G. Vellekan appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Ardeshir Nusserwanji, pleader, defended the accused. It appears that, about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd ultimo, the accused, in company of two Seedees and a Mahomedan, forcibly entered the complainant's shop, dragged him from where he was sleeping, and turned him out of the shop. He then took possession of all the pots and pans and utensils and lamps belonging to the complainant, and placed them in an inner room, thus preventing complainant and his master from recovering the possession of the articles. Mr. Ardeshir, on behalf of the accused, stated that his client had obtained the lease of the premises of the shop in question from the landlady, named Sonkibai. The pleader denied that his client had taken forcible possession of the shop, adding the shop was perfectly vacant when taken possession of. His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that accused acted in a very high-handed manner in taking possession of the shop in a fashion alleged to have been done. No doubt he had a right to the shop under the lease, which he should have taken possession of after serving a notice to the complainant, and if the latter refused to vacate the place, the best course was to get him ejected by taking legal proceedings against him in the Small Causes Court. The magistrate found accused guilty of the offence, and fined him Rs. 20 and ordered him to restore possession of the articles to the complainant.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA HOCKEY.

THERE will be a game of hockey on the Cooperage, this evening. Play to commence at 5-45. Sides will be chosen on the ground.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 27th May 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 23rd May 1896	2,999,700
Balance to be remitted from 24th May 1896 to 31st March 1897	13,500,300

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judicious using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fealy and strengthens Memory. Rs. 2-4, of MADON, SONS & Co.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A BOOK-MAKER BY THE "ADVOCATE OF INDIA."

ON Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, Mr. Hemming, solicitor, appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and presented a written application on behalf of Edward Charles O'Brien, charging Frederick Gainsford, joint-proprietor of the *Advocate of India*, with defamation.

The applicant in his information stated that he was a turf accountant and commission agent, residing at Medows Street. He charged Frederick Gainsford with having in the issue of the "Advocate of India," of the 21st ultimo, defamed him in a part of the paper, under the heading "Vesper notes," from which it appeared that the same Frederick Gainsford had deliberately and unlawfully contrived to injure and vilify him. The whole tone of the article showed such desire. Complainant had previously a complaint before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate against a person who had ("inter allia") wilfully and wrongfully assaulted him at the Mahaluxmi race-course, and the learned magistrate had exercised his judicial discretion by absolutely refusing to entertain his complaint or hear evidence; but on the contrary had presumed (without proof or admission) a number of facts in favour of the person charged, and based his refusal to hear the complaint on such presumption. Referring to the present complaint, O'Brien stated that after the publication of the defamatory statement, he instructed his solicitor to request the insertion of an apology in the "Advocate of India," and such other papers as he might select. A reply was received to the effect that the statements were not at all defamatory, and a refusal given to publish an apology. Subsequently an admission was made that one of the statements was untrue, and a reference was given to what Gainsford called a correction, and which appeared in a subsequent issue of his paper. Complainant had again given him an opportunity of making suitable amends, but being desirous of defaming the complainant he refused to do so. Complainant further stated that Gainsford had defamed him with the object of prejudicing him in the pending application to the High Court against the refusal of the magistrate to issue process and to hear evidence in the case in which he charged Mr. H. C. Burder with having committed a gratuitous assault on him and to assist and help Mr. Burder to evade any enquiry. O'Brien further stated that Mr. Burder was acting as Gainsford's solicitor in defending the latter's conduct in defaming the complainant. As the alleged defamatory statements were published broadcast over India, and were so published maliciously, the complainant charged Gainsford with defamation.

After reading the paragraphs, the magistrate asked what was there to complain of in all that?

Mr. Hemming replied that in the first place the whole of the article was based on the allegation that the complainant was warned off the "Calcutta Turf Club." That statement, though totally untrue, was only made use of to make a number of defamatory allegations. Mr. O'Brien was spoken of as a whilom book-maker.

Mr. Slater: Is that defamatory?

Mr. Hemming replied that if taken by itself the term was not defamatory, but when used with a motive as "whilom solicitor" or "whilom judge," then it showed a desire to injure. Mr. Hemming next called the court's attention to the use of words "convicted" and "sentenced." He also mentioned the fact that the prefix Mr. was not placed before complainant's name. It was prefixed to all the other names mentioned in the article, and that showed malice.

The magistrate: You say that your client was not warned off the Calcutta Turf Club.

Mr. Hemming replied he was not, and the defendant admitted it.

The magistrate pointed out that that statement was corrected, and the complainant was content with it.

Mr. Hemming contended that it was not so. Defendant did not tender an apology as desired, and the words "convicted and sentenced" remained as they were. And even if the whole article was withdrawn, it would not have affected the case. There had been considerable correspondence, but defendant refused to write an apology and to publish the same in certain papers at his own cost.

The magistrate granted a summons in respect of the words "Not long ago O'Brien was warned off the Calcutta Turf by the stewards for his connection with the Revolver case at Simla."

Mr. Hemming submitted that the whole tone of the article was defamatory, and he did not think there was a precedent for restricting the summons to certain words only.

The magistrate did not think the whole tone of the article was defamatory except as regarded the alleged incorrect statement.

Mr. Hemming said he found himself in some difficulty, and would take time to consider if he would issue a summons on such a condition.

THE LATE MR. BYRAMJI DALAL.

AT the Oothamna or the third day ceremony in connection with the death of Mr. Byramji Rustomji Bahamen Beheram or Dalal, a large sum of money was given away out of the deceased's property and by his relations for the benefit of the several charitable institutions. The sum subscribed comes to Rs. 21,724. Of this a large sum of Rs. 10,000 comes from the estate of the deceased gentleman, while Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 were subscribed by his son, Mr. Jehangir Byramji, and daughter, Bai Jaiji, wife of Mr. Dadiba Meherwanji Dalal. Out of respect to his deceased partner and relation, Mr. Meherwanji Rustomji Dalal, the well-known broker, has subscribed Rs. 5,000 in his own name, and Rs. 1,000 in the name of his wife, Mrs. Meherbai Jehangir Byramji Dalal, daughter-in-law of the deceased, has subscribed Rs. 1,000, Mr. Dadiba Meherwanji Dalal, the son-in-law of the deceased gentleman, has subscribed Rs. 500. The remaining sum has been subscribed by other members of the family. In order to fittingly perpetuate the memory of Mr. Byramji, the sum of money has been alloted to several deserving charitable institutions, which the deceased gentleman in his own life-time and in which he took a great interest. The deceased's business will be continued by his only son, Mr. Jehangir, who is a very promising young man, having received good education, and inherited commercial talents of his renowned father, whose loss in commercial circles in particular, and charitable organisations in general, will be greatly felt.

All the native papers, without an exception, mourn the death of Mr. Byramji Rustomji Dalal. The "Independent," in the course of an article, says that the deceased attained prosperity by reason of his thorough integrity, great business capacity, and thorough knowledge of the commercial world. Both in private as well as public life, the two partners were known as thoroughly honest men; and were greatly respected for their honesty. The friendship between Mr. Byramji and his worthy partner was staunch, and is separated only by the cruel hand of death.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" describes the firm of Messrs. Byramji and Merwanji as "Prince Brokers" who held great sway in commercial circles; their dealing with the exchange banks were large, and they enjoyed great trust of the banks as well as the eminent firm of merchants with whom they acted as brokers. Mr. Byramji was a self-made man. In his death the city has lost an honest, enterprising, and industrious broker, whose firm was rightly regarded by many Europeans as that of "the Prince Brokers." The loss to the family is irreparable, but even in commercial circles it will not but be greatly felt. Mr. Merwanji, the surviving partner, is also a noble specimen, and a hope is expressed that with the unity of Mr. Jehangir, the surviving son of the deceased, who gives great hopes of excellent future career, the firm of Messrs. Byramji and Merwanji may continue their business for a long time to come.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji, the veteram Parsee journalist, in his usual notes in the columns of the "Rast Goftar," under the heading of "Short and Sweet," takes a very eulogistic survey of the career of the deceased gentleman. The deceased and his esteemed par ner were in the zenith of their power in commercial circles, and their success, which was due to their superior ability and business knowledge, combined with thorough integrity, was phenomenal. The dealings of this eminent firm with the banks of this city were on a very extensive scale, and the advise of the deceased and his partner on financial matters was availed of with great advantage to themselves even by the Municipality of Bombay. In the midst of plentitude of honour and fortune, a most useful career has been cut off by death. When many firms of eminence were shipwrecked in the time of the Share Mania, the "infant firm" of these two gentlemen survived the crisis, which fact was due to their sagacity and skill. From a very early age—it was in his schooldays—Mr. Merwanji displayed "r fined taste" in several matters. He started an amuteur Theatrical Company, in conjunction with several other Elphinstonians, and took a prominent part in the Gujarati play of Romeo and Juliet. Their movement, however, brought down a storm of opposition from superstitious parents, who rushed to the theatre to prevent the play being put on the stage. Their dislike for theatre was so great; but the timely intervention of men like the late Mr. Naoroji Fardunji and Dr. Bhow Daji brought about a reconciliation between the youngsters and their parents, and the play was repeatedly continued with success. This speaks volumes for the courage of the late Mr. Byramji.

In connection with a charge against Madame Besson for stealing her husband's property, the police secured her apprehension in Spain last autumn, and also obtained property worth £30,000, which they still retain. On May 8, in the Chancery Division, M. Besson sought to obtain possession of this property. Mr. Justice Chitty appointed a Receiver, restrained Madame Besson from parting with the securities in her hands, and refused to grant her an allowance.

THE WAI MUSIC QUESTION.

THE suit at Wai, between the Hindus and Mahomedans of the place, in which the former seek for a declaration of their alleged right (denied to them by an order of the District Magistrate, dated the 10th August 1894) to play music when passing by certain mosques in the town in processions, was again heard on the 27th ultimo before Mr. Wagle, when Mr. Bhatt argued on behalf of the plaintiff on the issues of law raised in the case. On the 30th ult., the hearing of the suit was resumed, when Mr. Bhatt, High Court pleader, Bombay, with several local pleaders, represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Dadachanji, vakil, appeared for the defendants. Mr. Dadachanji addressed the court at length upon issues of pure law raised for the defence, contending on authorities that the suit as framed, and disclosed in the plaint, was not maintainable either under the general law of torts, the specific Relief Act, or the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, and ought to be dismissed. Those issues of law are the following:—(1) Whether the plaint discloses any cause of action; (6) Whether or not the Notification of the District Magistrate mentioned, and admitted in the plaint, was the primary, natural, principal, and only cause of the damage, if any, sustained by the plaintiff; (7) whether or not the issue of the said Notification bars all remedies of the plaintiff except that provided under the Police Act, 1890, under which it was issued; (8) whether the alleged assertions of the plaintiff mentioned in the plaint, without more amount to any tort in law, and if so, whether the plaintiff in his plaint alleges such personal or special loss or damage, as to entitle him to maintain this suit in his personal capacity; (9) whether or not the declaration prayed for is barred by the plaintiff's omission to seek consequential relief; and whether, in fact, he has done so; (10) whether under the circumstances admitted by the plaintiff, the court will exercise its discretion to make the declaration asked for; (11) whether or not the defendants ought to have been sued in a representative, not individual, capacity; and (12) whether they are the only persons who deny, or are interested in denying, the plaintiff's title to his alleged right. Mr. Bhatt having replied, after some further argument, the court adjourned the suit to the 18th instant, when, it intimated, it would deliver its judgment upon the preliminary objections of law raised for the defence.

RATNAGIRI PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

WE have received the annual report of this fund for the year ending December 1895. It was started at the end of 1887, and the membership has now risen to 1,098. Against this must be set off 38 deaths and 44 defaults and resignations, which brings the membership down to 983. The receipts of the year were Rs. 35,000 odd, and the expenses 4,000; so they carried forward 31,000 as reserve. sixty-eight deaths in 9 years means that the survivors had to pay up between 7 and 8 rupees a year for each calls, or about 10 annas a month for a possible benefit of near Rs. 1,000. The list of claims paid shows that 1 family got under Rs. 100 on the death of the bread-winner; 2 got over 100; 2 over 200; 3 over 300; 4 over 400; 6 over 500; 3 over 600; 8 over 700; 6 over 800; and 6 over 900, or roughly Rs. 24,000 between 41 families, leaving 27 families still to be settled with, as soon as the heirs can establish their claims. Regarding payments made during life by the bread-winners for the above benefits, we find that 12 paid up under Rs. 20 each; 7 over 20; 9 over 30; 8 over 40; 3 over 50; and 1 over 60. The highest sum yet paid away has been Rs. 955 for Rs. 38 paid up during life. The ages of the 68 deaths appear to be as follows:—5 died over 20 years of age; 22 over 30; 14 over 40; 25 over 50; and 1 over 60. Judging by names there appear to be on the rolls 5 Europeans; 1 Jew; 27 Parsees; 37 Mussulmans; 60 Portuguese, and 938 Hindus. By sexes, there are 1,074 males and 24 females. This fund appears to be spreading far and wide, as the addresses show members in the following districts:—Sholapur, Belgaum, Thana, Dharwar, Colaba, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Kolapur, Sattara, Surat, Hyderabad, Poona, Khandesh, Baroda, Goa, Ahmedabad, Nasik, Karachi, Nasirabad, Kamptee, Ahmednagar, Central Provinces, Sawantwady, Dehra Dun, Nagpur, Umrawati, Indore, Ellichpur, Sangli, Karwar, Jalgaum, Hingnaut, Jalgaon, Kurnool and Wardha, etc. The success and usefulness of this fund has induced the leaders and principals to start a similar fund at Sholapur in order to secure increased benefits, as by this means people could join both funds and thus secure double benefits for their heirs.

LECTURE ON MAHOMEDAN PROGRESS.

ON Saturday evening, at 9 p.m., writes a correspondent, a meeting was held by the Mahomedan Club, Bombay, at the residence of Moulvi Mohammad Yusuf Khatkhatay, Chakla Street, when Nawal Shamsul Mulk Moulvi Syed Mehdi Ali Khan presided. The audience, for the most part, consisted of Moulvies, and Mahomedan graduates and undergraduates. The president opened the business of the meeting, respecting Moulvi Abdul Haq, who was specially invited and requested by the club to speak on some subject on the occasion, and said that the Moulvi would speak on such a subject as might be expedient for the progress of the rising generation of the Mahomedans. Moulvi Abdul Haq then rose and addressed the audience for more than an hour on "What progress the Mahomedans should make." He said no other progress was better than what the early Mahomedans made, and that was to become proper Musalmans. He dwelt for a time upon the spiritual progress the Mahomedans of this century ought to make, as, he said, the real progress began there. He explained "Tauheed" (unity of God) and "Risalat" in a very clear manner. The explanations given were treated scientifically with the mention of Soofeeism, and the origin and end of everything was explained by describing what may be termed in the phraseology of the modern science, Evolution and Involution. The phenomenal universe, "Alam-i-Nasut," and the spiritual world, "Alam-i-Malkut," were explained by describing the present and future lives and the death—the link between these two. The moulvi said Mahomedans have deviated too far from Islam, and have been entangled in the nets of customs, which are quite contrary to the principles of Islam. He advised the young audience that true progress begins in the purification of soul, and that every good thing will be achieved by them if their souls are purified like those of the early Mahomedans. Lastly, the moulvi said there is no objection to learning English, provided more attention is paid to technical education. It is to be much regretted, he said, when we find M.A.'s and B.A.'s among us, but no one of them knows anything of useful art—not a single one of them will be found who knows how to prepare even matches. The president then rose and thanked the moulvi for the advice given, and he dwelt upon the same subject for a time. In the end he said English education will not lead the Mahomedans away from Islam, but on the contrary they will thereby understand Islam more clearly. The meeting was dissolved at 11 p.m., after partaking "sherbet and "pan."

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN G. M. Heath, R. E., reverts to the Home establishment.

COLONEL M. M. BOWIE, on vacating civil employ, is permitted to reside out of India.

LIEUTENANT OAKES, Durham Light Infantry, is appointed to the 3rd Madras Lancers.

CAPTAIN H. McD. ROBERTSON, 1st Wiltshire Regiment, is permitted to retire from the service.

CAPTAIN OTTLEY has been nominated Commandant of Neemuch, vice Colonel Elliott, proceeded to Suakin.

CAPTAIN NORIE, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Nusseerabad, vice Melton, resigned.

COLONEL H. PIPON, R.A., succeeds Major-General Murray as Colonel on the Staff, R. A., Headquarters, Bengal Command.

COLONEL J. H. Barnard, C. B., will take up the Command of the Mandalay District on arrival in India, vice Brigadier-General McLeod, who goes to the Bangalore Command.

MAJOR MONCRIEFF, Middlesex Regiment, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters, Bombay Command, vice Major Sir A. Johnson, proceeding to England on leave.

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Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. Doses ONLY. 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

NOTES, INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY! BY DADABARMAL. Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna. Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 30.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of yesterday evening, advises further allotments of Indian Council Bills to the amount of 4 lakhs on Bombay at the enhanced rates of 1s. 1 15-16d. to 1s. 31-32d. and 6½ lakhs on Calcutta at the same higher prices; also of 3 lakhs of Wire Transfers on Bombay, at 1s. 1 31-32d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 11-16d.

CONSOLS were 1-16th higher on London yesterday at 113 7-16; and French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent., to 102¼. The price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities was 1-16th higher, at £63 7-16. Bar Silver receded in value 1-16d. per oz., say to 31 3-16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unmoved at 68¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £30,000 in Gold to Bombay.

To-day, a further advance of 3-16ths per cent. has taken place in the price of the English Funds, at 113 5-8; but French Rentes have receded ¼ per cent. returning to Thursday's quotation of 102. About £375,000 in Gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day. The price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities has declined 1-8 per cent., to £63 5-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India has been advanced 1-16d., say to 1s. 1½d.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 33 3-8s. per 416lbs., shipment this and next month to Dunkirk, business done, tone of the market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton market was closed yesterday and to-day for the holidays; as also was the Manchester market.

The weekly Sales of Cotton in Liverpool up to closing for the holidays on Wednesday evening, were 24,000 bales, and the quantity forwarded to consumers, 28,000 bales. Imports for the same time were 34,000 bales. The total Stock stood at 1,079,000 bales.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York remained unchanged yesterday at 8 1-16 cents per lb.; but Futures were 2 points lower for August, at 7·66 cents; and 3 points down for December, at 6·96 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales. To-day the New York market was closed.

COTTON.—A very small business has been done in our local market to-day (600 bales only) and prices have declined Rs. 2 per candy all round. Exporters have bought 300 Amreli Ginned, at Rs. 195; and 200 Bengal, at Rs. 153-4; while the Mills have taken only 100 Bhownugger at Rs. 194 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been dealt in locally to a small extent by exporters, the tone of the former market having been steady, and that of the latter quiet; but prices all unchanged in both.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	8,850 bales.
Wheat	19,300 cwts.
Linseed	20,608 ,,
Rapeseed	5,289 ,,
Poppyseed	7,236 ,,
Groundnuts	1,088 ,,
Castorseed	3,112 ,,
Rice	8,614 ,,

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged, with no fresh business passing

EXCHANGE opened apparently firm at 1s. 1 15-16 to 1s. 1 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 1-32d for three months' sight Credits. A little Telegraphic was given early in the day at 1s. 1 31-32d.; but in the absence of much Merchants' Paper, and a good enquiry being felt for Bank Paper, ready and forward, rates receded 1-32d. all round, closing quiter as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 15-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 2d.	,,
Francs do.	1·47¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm in tone to-day, and sales advanced to 110 3-16 for Cash and Monday's Settlement and to 109 7-8 for the 29th June account; but at closing they might be called weaker in all positions to the extent of 1-16d.

SHARES have been an active market, and prices have fluctuated generally in sellers' favour.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	121¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 7-16
Bar Silver	31 3-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya arrived here this morning.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 31.

Mail steamer Arcadia from Aden arrived.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th May, compared with the Statement of 18th May, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	May 18. Rs.	A.	P.	May 25. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	68,50,000	0	0	68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,20,02,334	11	2	2,15,48,938	14	8
Other Deposits, &c.	4,91,64,067	8	4	5,17,21,295	15	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,55,369	5	10	2,31,705	11	1
Sundries	30,07,414	6	9	30,43,375	10	0
	Rs. 10,21,79,186	0	1	10,33,95,476	2	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	78,76,380	0	0	84,52,365	0	0
Other authorised Investments	38,86,009	0	0	38,85,009	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,66,34,123	6	7	1,41,77,518	5	0
Credits do do.	1,37,68,581	5	9	1,32,28,911	6	4
Bills Discounted, &c.	3,01,71,693	1	9	3,08,86,921	5	0
Balances with other Banks	5,80,449	3	4	10,07,294	2	7
Bullion	1,929	8	11	757	2	7
Dead Stock	13,17,569	3	6	13,19,745	9	9
Stamps	11,040	11	3	10,649	13	9
Sundries	14,47,854	6	4	14,57,159	5	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,27,22,460	7	4	1,61,04,018	8	0
Do. at Branches	1,37,62,000	9	4	1,28,67,135	8	10
	Rs. 10,21,79,186	0	1	10,33,95,476	2	11

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to May 26, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,26,372	Dec.
Do. at Branches	3,27,061	do.
Other Deposits	22,57,328	Inc.
Post Bills	6,23,661	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,74,985	Inc.
Loans	24,56,610	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	5,39,670	do.
Mercantile Bills	7,15,228	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	33,79,558	do.
Do. at Branches	8,94,865	Dec.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	300	...	900
Or per mile of Railway	35	17	...	52
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	8,458	6,554	64	15,076
Total for 20 weeks...	9,058	6,854	64	15,976
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	439	420	2	861
Per mile of Ry do.	26	24	...	50
Total to corresponding date do.	8,856	9,578	58	18,492
Increase for the week				Rs. 39
Ditto to date				,, 2,516

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—MAY 30.

10 p.m.	85·5

SUNDAY.—MAY 31.

6 a.m.	84·0
10 a.m.	88·8
2 p.m.	90·9
4 p.m.	90·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

GOULD—CLIFFORD—May 7, at Holy Trinity, Paddington, Reginald Thomason Gould, M A, Trin Coll. Camb, to Emily Laura Oldfield Clifford, second daughter of the late John James Clifford, M D, Surgeon-Major 9th Lancers, and grand-daughter of the Hon James Thomason, formerly Governor of the N-W P, India.

DEATHS.

GOLDIE—May 11, at Bath, Elizabeth Sarah, last surviving daughter of the late John Goldie, M D, of the Madras Medical Service.

GRANT—May 10, at 7, Harewood-square, N W, Elizabeth N A Grant, widow of John Grant, Bengal Medical Service, (H E I C S), aged 88

KERR—May 11, at Seaford, Charlotte Frances Arthur, the wife of Douglas Odell Kerr, and daughter of the late Capt Arthur W Garnett, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers.

OTTLEY—May 10, at Kew, Mary Ottley, widow of Capt Osbert Davenport Ottley, late of the Hon E I C Service.

PIRRIE—May 10, at 109, Earl's Court-road, Margaret Gordon, wife of Capt George Pirrie, late Madras Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARCLAY—May 12, at Kasauli, the wife of A H Barclay, 18th Hussars, of a daughter.

SABINE-PASLEY—May 23, at Almora, the wife of E H Sabine-Pasley, District Superintendent of Police, N-W P and Oudh, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1896.

THERE are many features in the case of opium smuggling into British districts just heard in the Railway and Cantonment Magistrate's Court at Baroda, which appear to deserve the attention of the Government of that State. This trial—and the smaller trial of a similar kind by Mr. Logan, District Magistrate of Broach—derive their chief interest from the evidence led against the opium farmer's agent and his three accomplices in so far as it throws doubts on the efficiency of the opium administration in Baroda. If the theories advanced by the prosecution in the Baroda case, and concurred in by the Court, are true, extensive frauds have resulted from the inadequacy of the existing system in the Gaekwar's territories. It is well-known that by agreements with the Chiefs of all the Native States within the limits of the Bombay Presidency, the cultivation of opium has been prohibited in all non-British territories, with the exception of Baroda. The Gaekwari Durbar is permitted to grow the poppy and manufacture opium, under a State monopoly, for consumption in its own territory and for export to China. Baroda has undertaken to assimilate its opium retail system and selling prices to those for the time being in force in adjoining British districts, and to prevent the introduction of Baroda opium into British territory, and into the territories of adjoining Native States. The Durbar has also the right to import from Malwa, free of duty, whatever quantity of additional opium may be wanted for home consumption. But so large is the area under cultivation that purchases from elsewhere are quite needless. No less than 6,648 acres of land were devoted to opium cultivation in 1894-95, and the entire stock on hand reached a total of 312,384 lbs. This large stock—equal to six years' local consumption—has occasioned the Bombay Opium Department considerable concern, and the Baroda Government has at various times been reminded that no need exists for keeping such ample supplies on hand. But in view of the possibility of failure of the crops in unfavourable years, something may be said on the other side. The retention of large stocks to meet deficiencies in the crops is not an unknown proceeding on the Bengal side. The feature of the opium administration in Baroda, to which the Bombay authorities take most exception, on the ground that it is calculated to encourage smuggling into British districts, is the retention of the minimum vend system which was long ago abolished in British India as being open to very grave objection. Under this system the opium farms are let to the highest bidders—that is to say, to the persons who offer to sell the largest quantity per annum. There are four farms in the State—one for each of four revenue districts,—and as they are much coveted, the competitors at the sale are often led, in the excitement of the moment, to undertake to dispose of quantities far in excess of normal requirements.

The quantity to be sold is thus in no way regulated by the actual requirements of the community. It must sometimes follow that, in order to escape the penalties attaching to failure to sell the minimum quantity, the temptation to surreptitiously dispose of surplus quantities of the drug in British India is very strong. By a careful system of comparative statistics and by the enquiries of their detectives, the executive officers of the Bombay Opium Department are able to form a fairly accurate estimate as to whether or no normal sales in any given district of British India have been seriously affected by illicit transactions. It is no secret that for some time past the officers of the Department upon these and certain other grounds have suspected that Baroda opium has been introduced surreptitiously into British territory, to the detriment of Government revenue. These suspicions on the part of the authorities were confirmed some months ago by the arrest of a Koli in the act of smuggling 21 lbs. of Baroda opium into Bombay. Mr. Rustam Pestonji Jehangir, the Assistant Collector, has been so successful in detecting frauds against the Department that Mr. Campbell entrusted to him the work of bringing to book, if possible, the principal offenders in this business. Apparently the object kept in view was to get behind the actual smugglers and establish the complicity of the farmers or their agents in the business. The opportunity came at last, and the Assistant Collector succeeded in obtaining a conviction against Manecklal Tricumlal and three accomplices. The principal offence was committed at the Baroda station one day last February, when Mr. Rustam and other witnesses saw Manecklal sell within the limits of the B. B. and C. I. Railway station at Baroda two maunds of opium to a man who was not a licensed vendor for the sum of Rs. 760. The three accomplices were arrested within the limits of the Broach collectorate, and were tried before Mr. Logan, who convicted them of the charge. The chief offender, Manecklal, was arrested at Baroda and tried on three counts for importing and selling opium within British Indian territory, and for abetment of those offences. After very full enquiry, the Railway Magistrate, Captain Brown, has held that the transaction at the station was proved, and that it amounted to a sale of opium into the Bombay Presidency in contravention of the law. On his own showing Manecklal is a resident of Ahmedabad, and a British subject, so that the decision does not re-open the vexed question of the extent to which the extra-territorial powers exercised by the British authorities on railways in native States entitle them to arrest the subjects of such States at railway stations. Captain Brown holding that the case for the prosecution was fully proved, convicted Manecklal and sentenced him to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of one thousand rupees. The sentence is severe, but the magistrate acted on the principle that the opium agent or farmer who is convicted of contravening the law must be more severely dealt with than the poor and ignorant men who are usually caught while the real offenders escape detection.

"There is little doubt," said Capt. Brown, "that large quantities of smuggled opium have been finding their way into British districts for months past, and attempts must be made to put a stop to these illicit dealings." This emphatic declaration on the part of the Cantonment Magistrate will doubtless be duly noted by the Gaekwari Durbar, and it will probably lead to a searching enquiry into the whole subject of the administration of the Opium Department. The Baroda Government is far too capable not to understand that measures to stop the smuggling of Baroda opium across the British frontier had far better be taken by their own officers than by those of the British Opium Department. If such measures be enforced, we shall hear less of the complaints which have become stereotyped in the Annual Reports of the Bombay Opium Department, that the sister Department of Baroda does not furnish information as to offences against the Revenue committeed in that State. Thus Mr. Loch writes in the last Report: "I am not supplied with returns of opium-smuggling cases in Baroda, and the other information about opium matters in that territory available to me is so meagre, that I am unable to draw any sound conclusions from the figures given above." In the case decided on Thursday, Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, complained of the difficulties which in his view had been purposely placed in the way of Mr. Rustam in bringing the accused to justice by certain State officials. The magistrate held that but for these difficulties the case for the prosecution could have been focussed into a small compass instead of being extended as it was. These circumstances and the remarks of the magistrate certainly call for enquiry on the part of the Gaekwari Durbar. The two principal points to be determined are, first, whether the agreement to take adequate measures to prevent smuggling into British districts has been so carefully observed as might be the case; and, secondly, whether the minimum vend system ought not to be abolished in favour of some better method less likely to stimulate smuggling. We make the suggestions in the interest of both parties. We can quite understand that in this opium case all the right may not be upon one side, and all the wrong on the other. It is quite conceivable that the Baroda Durbar may regard the arrest of even a British subject in the railway station of the capital of the State, on the plea that the station being part of the railway, is technically under British jurisdiction, is constitutionally a far more serious matter than the lax morality of an opium farmer.

THE Home papers give details of the new Lancashire industry, the manufacture of silk from wood. Machinery has been erected, and will shortly be in full work. When operations once commence it is prophesied that we shall hear nothing more from Lancashire on the subject of the Indian Cotton duties, for all the weaving machinery, now partially employed or lying absolutely idle, will be utilised in the product of the so-called silk from wood pulp. It appears that during the first twelve months the demand for silk has greatly exceeded the supply, and the Society of Chemical Industry devoted their attention to the idea of supplanting the silk worm and providing material from which silk might be produced. France took the lead, and so gratifying have been the results of their labours that a company is being formed for manufacturing it in England, and a start is to be made almost immediately with a factory near Manchester, which will cost £30,000 to build, and already six weaving firms have undertaken to purchase the entire output. It is proposed at this factory only to make the yarn, and it will be manufactured into fabrics in the existing weaving mills. The concessions granted to the promoters of the British company expressly stipulate that the Continental manufacturers are not to send yarn to England, so that the industry will be wholly British. A correspondent describing the process of manufacture says the wood is taken in its paper stage, and put into a bath of nitric and sulphuric acid. After a time the acid is squeezed out by a hydraulic press, and the pulp is then cleansed, after which it is partially dried and placed in revolving cylinders containing alcohol and ether. It is then passed through a filter, which it leaves looking like so much gum, and is next put into cylinders, from which it is forced by pneumatic pressure into pipes which pass into the spinning department. It is then forced out of small nipples in threads so fine that they can scarcely be seen. The threads instantly dry as they come out, and it takes about a dozen of these to form a thread no thicker than a human hair. In this condition it is ironed until it assumes a gloss which gives it a richer appearance than natural silk. Next it is handed over in yarn to the weaver, to be made up into pure wood-silk or mixed with wool or cotton, to both of which substances it lends itself as well, if not better than pure silk. The doubt, that anything approaching real silk in lustre and durability could be produced, has been dispelled, and it is said that many of the most gorgeous silks which now adorn the windows of West-end shops are wood-silks. London and Paris are wearing dresses and hats trimmed with the new silk, and are under the impression that the material has been spun by the silk worm. It requires an expert to distinguish between the real and the artificial article, and it is said that even many of the shopkeepers who are selling the new article are under the belief that it is natural silk.

WRITING from London by this mail, a correspondent informs us that Sir James Fergusson has notified his intention of asking the intention of Government with regard to the strength of infantry battalions on the Home establishment. Sir James wishes to add to the military establishment as many battalions as will provide reliefs for those serving abroad, being of opinion that the Reserve Forces Bill introduced into the House of Lords is insufficient. This measure is described as an attempt to meet the difficulty of providing reliefs for abroad, and at the same time preventing the home battalions from being reduced in efficiency. The service members maintain that at least a dozen new battalions are needed for the purpose, whereas the Reserve Forces Bill simply provides that a soldier shall be liable to be called upon for ordinary service with the colours at any time during twelve months after he has been placed in the reserves. Under the existing law the reserves can only be drawn upon in a time of national danger. It is believed that this new proposal will obviate the necessity of such arrangements as were witnessed in connection with the Ashanti expedition, when many corps had to be drawn upon in order to make up one efficient battalion. But something more than this is felt to be necessary, and Sir James Fergusson would have Government appreciate the fact.

IT will be impossible for even the most ardent supporters of the Chartered Company to say with any show of reason that the Rform Committee are being harshly dealt wit by President Kruger. The further revisio of sentences promised a few days back has now taken place, and the President of the Repblic has released almost the whole company of Reformers. The chief exception is in the case of Colonel Rhodes, and his three colleagues, who were originally sentenced to death as the ringleaders in the conspiracy. Two of the Reformers, who were either too proud to appeal to "Oom Paul," or else felt that they fully deserved the revised sentence of a week back, also remain in prison. All the others have been released, the Boer Government adhering to the fines imposed upon them, but suspending banishment from the Transvaal, provided the released men undertake to abstain from politics. No doubt, the experience of the last few months has somewhat cooled their political ardour, but it remains to be seen whether they will give an absolute undertaking not to say or write anything about the doings of the Transvaal Government or the wishes of the Uitlanders. For then abstention from politics means that the mouths of these men must be absolutely closed on a topic which concerns them intimately, and which the civilized world will continue to discuss for a long time to come. However, the concessions made are being received in no captious spirit. The released men have themselves waited on President Kruger to thank him for his clemency; their release has caused joy throughout South Africa, and joy in the hearts of owners of South African stock and shares, which have promptly improved in value.

THE R. I. M. steamer Canning will proceed to Saukin on Saturday or Sunday next, to convey the balance of the General Hospital and stores. Officers, etc., will embark in the steamer at the Prince's Dock, on the morning (7 a.m.) of the day of sailing, which when fixed will be notified in the District Orders. The Canning, will take five medical officers, and about fifty men of the General Hospital. The loading will commence on Thursday next. It is believed that the Transport Lawada will be used as a hospital ship.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Cossack, Captain W. B. Fisher, sailed on Friday evening for Trincomalee.

THE Portuguese Transport Ambaça, Captain Augusto Dias Cura, sailed on Saturday for Lisbon, with the Duke of Oporto, and the expeditionary force sent to quell the Goa rebellion on board.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th May shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1895, of 424,082 maunds, and Rs. 1,18,405 in the earnings.

MR. STERLING, Political Officer in the Mekong Valley, arrived at Kengtung from Mongsin, on Tuesday morning.

COLONEL GREENSTREET, of the Bombay Command, is likely to succeed Major-General Tomkins as Director-General of Military Works.

NO. 1 CO

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RELEASE OF THE REFORM PRISONERS.

PRETORIA, MAY 30.

The Reform prisoners have all been released, with the exception of the four leaders, and two, who have not petitioned.

The fines are maintained, but banishment suspended on condition that the prisoners undertake to abstain from politics.

RECOVERY OF STOCKS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

A telegram from Pretoria states that the Reform prisoners, who have been released yesterday, waited on President Kruger to thank him for his clemency.

The release of the prisoners has caused general joy throughout South Africa, and a sharp recovery in South African Stocks and shares has taken place on the London Stock Exchange.

FRENCH BALL AT MOSCOW.

MOSCOW, MAY 31.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar attended the ball, given by the French Ambassador, last night, and danced with the Countess de Montebello, wife of the Ambassador.

MOTION OF CENSURE ON THE MARQUIS DI RUDINI.

ROME, MAY 31.

The Chamber of Deputies have rejected by three votes only a motion of censure on the Marquis di Rudini in connection with the funds of the Interior. Nevertheless, the Cabinet disregard the narrow majority.

THE CRETAN REVOLT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 31.

The Turkish reinforcements have arrived at Crete and the Turkish garrison at Vamos has been relieved.

RUSSIAN WARNING TO TURKEY.

Russia has informed the Porte that the massacres of Christians in Crete will lead to grave results for Turkey.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

THE RESERVE FUND.

CAIRO, MAY 30.

The Egyptian Mixed Tribunal will pronounce its judgment, on Monday, but it is known that it has decided that the Reserve Fund is being illegally applied for the Nile Expedition, and must, therefore be refunded.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

Colonel Egerton and staff, together with a portion of the Indian Contingent, arrived at Suakin to-day.

DESPATCH OF INDIAN TROOPS TO TOKAR.

SUAKIN, MAY 30.

Six hundred Indian troops have left here for Tokar.

THE POWERS AND CRETE.

LONDON, MAY 30.

It is understood that all the Great Powers are in accord as regards Crete.

It is reported that France suggests that a joint representation be made to the Sultan to display leniency and conciliate the Cretans.

CHOLERA MISSION TO CAIRO.

The Pasteur Institute is sending a mission to Cairo to test the anti-cholera serum.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE AT MOSCOW.

MOSCOW, MAY 30.

A terrible catastrophe took place here to-day, on the occasion of the people's feast, on the Khodynskoje plain.

The impatience of the crowd, consisting of several hundred thousand people, to reach the sheds, where the presents of food were being distributed, caused a terrific crush, in which over two thousand were trampled to death.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, MAY 30.

The French Cabinet have decided to introduce a Bill in the Chamber, declaring Madagascar a French Colony, and so enable France to cancel all previous Treaties between Madagascar and Foreign Powers.

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The race for the Manchester Cup resulted as follows :—

The Docker	1
Ghislaine	2
Fealar	3

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, MAY 29, 6 P.M.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby :—

6 to 5 on St. Frusquin.
4 to 1 against Persimmon.
9 to 1 against Teufel.
10 to 1 against Regret.
20 to 1 against Gulistan.
33 to 1 against Bradwardine.
40 to 1 against Bay Ronald.
40 to 1 against Earwig.
40 to 1 against Knight of Thistle.
100 to 1 against Merchiston.
100 to 1 against Spook.
100 to 1 against Dunrobin.

CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Australian team have beaten Lancashire by one hundred and fifty-four runs.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The death is announced of Professor Sir J. Russell Reynolds, the eminent physician.

CORDITE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

It has been definitely decided that from the current year cordite will be manufactured wholly in India.

THE LEE-METFORD.

According to the opinion of experts at Home, the Lee-Metford bullet on the Indian pattern is most suitable for use of the troops in India, and orders will be issued accordingly, it is believed, at an early date.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 15.

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

When the mail of last week left London Mr. Chamberlain had only just finished his speech, and it was impossible from the imperfect reports in the evening papers to form a correct opinion of his survey of the situation. I mentioned that a friend who from the Press Gallery had listened to the Colonial Secretary informed me that he had delivered a Rhodesian speech. Your readers will be able to see from the full report whether my friend's description is correct ; at any rate, that is the view taken of it by the Opposition generally, and also by President Kruger, whose resentment of Mr. Chamberlain's apparent desire to let Mr. Rhodes down as lightly as was possible in the circumstances has called forth a remarkable explanation on the part of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which appears in the *Times*, and I believe in no other paper, this morning. Telegraphing to the High Commissioner, whose visit, it now appears, is to be only temporary, whatever was the original intention, Mr. Chamberlain fears that the President has been misled by an abbreviated report of the debate. "The President has been misinformed if he supposes that Her Majesty's Government have taken the part of any of the British South Africa Company's directors, including Mr. C. J. Rhodes, with regard to any connection which they may be hereafter proved to have had with the present raid. It is incorrect to say that the alleged action of the persons who knew of the in-road beforehand and supported it, has been defended by Her Majesty's Government or by any responsible persons, on the ground that they acted in the interest of and for the extension of Imperialism in South Africa. On the contrary, while appreciating Mr. Rhodes's services in the past, Her Majesty's Government have condemned the raid and the conduct of all parties implicated by the telegrams recently published." After referring to the proposed inquiry, Mr. Chamberlain observes that Her Majesty's Government cannot be expected to pronounce any decision as to the future of the company until the Parliamentary Committee has made its recommendation. Information telegraphed from Boer sources states that his speech had injured the cause of the Reform leaders. Mr. Chamberlain in his message to Sir Hercules Robinson says he cannot see that the exercise of clemency by the President in the case of the persons who pleaded guilty in the trial at Pretoria is, or ought to be, dependent upon the language of some unknown and unspecified persons who have been supposed to defend the in-road, and they have confidence that the President will take no account of such irresponsible utterances, if any, in deciding what is right to be done in the general interests of South Africa and in accordance with what are believed to be the generous sentiments of the President himself. In conclusion, he takes that opportunity of tendering to the President his sincere sympathy with his Honour in connetion with the illness of Mme. Kruger. Mr. Chamberlain's message may not be humiliating, but it is not altogether pleasant reading, and might perhaps have been avoided if the right hon. gentleman had written out his speech beforehand and read it. I am afraid that Mr. Chamberlain has not yet proved himself as good a diplomatist as he is a Parliamentary gladiator. His reference to poor Sir Jacobus de Wet as an "old gentleman—a gentleman in advanced years"—was unfortunate, but he quickly atoned for the slip by referring to the fact that our representative at Pretoria has in the past done better than he has been doing of late. But it is only fair to remember the trying circumstances in which a stronger man might have failed. Respecting the cipher telegrams Mr. Chamberlain said, according to a telegram from Sir Hercules Robinson, it appears that fifty-four have been published in South Africa, and we have not had nearly so many. He assumed that those not cabled were unimportant. They also heard that President Kruger had still more telegrams certainly that created an additional difficulty in the situation. They never knew when they got to the end. President Kruger had a perfect right to produce his information at his own time, and he chooses that time with singular accuteness. Mr. Chamberlain admitted that if he had had the cipher telegrams before him in February 15 his statement that to the best of his belief neither Mr. Rhodes nor the Chartered Company had any knowledge of the intention or action of Dr. Jameson would have been materially modified. Mr. Rhodes did not know or approve of actual invasion. The Government would come to the inquiry decided upon with an open mind, and he must not be considered as pledging them either for or against the rescission of the charter or the conclusions to which they would come. The policy of the Government he defined as follows : First to prevent any repetition of the proceedings which they all regretted and condemned ; second to have a full inquiry going much further into these events and including in its purview the whole administration of the Chartered Company ; and lastly to secure fair and equal treatment of British subjects in the Transvaal and to restore confidence between the two great races in South Africa.

Mr. Courtney, faithful to his role of candid friend, accused the Government of hesitating to do the right thing, and said they might have to pay severely for the delay.

Mr. Labouchere in a fierce speech said that there was a hollow ring about Mr. Chamberlain's praises of Mr. Rhodes. Mr. Labouchere was inclined to think that if the Colonial Secretary had been given a freehand by his colleagues not much more would be heard of Mr. Rhodes as an employé of the Chartered Company. It was said that Mr. Rhodes had done good work by expanding the area of the Empire. The expansion of which so much had been heard was to Northampton's representative a mere incident in an endeavour on the part of a gambling gang, of which Mr. Rhodes was the head, to get money from the public by floating rotten companies. Incidentally Mr. Labouchere drew an interesting statement from the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Labouchere accused the Managing Director of having come to England and informed Mr. Chamberlain that he (Mr. Rhodes) had nothing to do with the raid. "No," ejaculated Mr. Chamberlain, "he said nothing to me about it." Mr. Rhodes, if he was assailed by Mr. Labouchere in not very guarded language, had his defenders in two of the younger and not least brilliant members of the House, Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Yerburgh. Many persons, who, while they do not agree with everything Mr. Labouchere says, think that Mr. Rhodes should after peace is restored in Matabeleland be suspended pending the forthcoming inquiry. The Transvaal situation has, with the decision of the Government to bring Indian troops to Suakin, practically absorbed public attention this week. As you will have heard by cable, the Opposition are highly indignant at any portion of the cost of the Contingent falling upon India ; but they would have done the same thing if they had been in office.

BLUE-BOOK ON THE COTTON DUTIES.

The "papers relating to the Indian Tariff Act 1896 and the Cotton Duties Act 1896" have appeared to-day in the form of a substantial blue-book of more than two hundred folio pages. The first paper in the volume is Lord George Hamilton's despatch of September 5, 1895, communicating the representations made on this side to Her Majesty's Government and inviting the Governor-General in Council to express his further views on the subject. Accompanying this despatch are a number of documents, including the memorial of the Glasgow Turkey-red dyers, and a memorandum by Mr. W. Noble, a Bury millowner ; and newspaper report of the Lancashire deputation to India Office. Then comes the telegraphic correspondence that passed between London and Calcutta early this year. On February 26, Lord Elgin sent home an abstract of the proceedings of the Supreme Legislative Council and the two Acts embodying the arrangement recently come to "showing," to quote his Excellency's words, "the steps taken in view to the enactment by the Legislature of measures for the adjustment on an equitable basis of the import and excise duties on cotton manufactures." His Lordship also enclosed for Lord G. Hamilton's information certain papers "which indicate how these measures were regarded in India." The papers referred to consist of a letter from the Government of India to the Governments of Bombay, Madras, Bengal, the Noth-Western Provinces and Oudh ; a letter to the Chief Commissioner of Burma ; a telegram to the President, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay ; a telegram to the Secretary to the Bombay Millowners' Association ; a telegram from the latter ; a telegram from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce ; a communication from the Madras Government ; a telegram from Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit to the Government of India ; a further telegram from Mr. John Marshall ; a telegram from the Bombay Government ; a letter from the Chief Commissioner of Burma, etc. It is to be hoped, rather than expected, that the British public will read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest these instructive papers so that they may be well informed when the question again comes up for consideration.

A FLOURISHING INDIAN INDUSTRY.—THE "TRAMPLING PROCESS."

The Indian Section of the Society of Arts brought a very successful session to a close yesterday, when a valuable paper on "Tea planting in Darjeeling" was contributed by a gentleman well-known in the planting world, Mr. G. W. Christison, of the Lebong Company. Mr. Christison, besides giving a lucid description of the nature and methods of the tea industry in Darjeeling, had something to say about a matter that comes home closely to the consumers of tea in this country. I refer to the subject of the handling of tea in our city warehouses. Mr. Christison did not enlarge upon what he called the cruel manner in which the lids of the chests are removed, and the lead linings opened ; or the exposure of the tea for the greater time than it ought to be in bulking ; the condition in which the linnings are replaced, especially those which have accidentally been in contact with a nail ; the re-filling under the heel of the dock labourer ; and, worst of all, the boxes being left unsoldered till they reach the consumer in the country, or it may be America. He sympathises with the warehouses in regard to the pressure upon them through the work being crowded into so short a time, but matters might, and, if what he says is not exaggerated, ought to be improved. No natural atmosphere, he points out, is absolutely dry ; that of London is often very damp, and tea is extremely absorbent of moisture or any taint in the air. The papers carefully placed under the diminished and tattered lead linings are necessary to prevent the contents from pouring out in transit, but is altogether inadequate for the exclusion of moisture from a substance so attractive of moisture and so volatile of its aroma as tea. The tea cannot fail greatly to deteriorate under the treatment the Indian produce generally undergoes. The system also of dealing with the fractions of pounds in weighing the gross and tares, telling in both directions against the producer, is manifestly unfair. The remedy for the evils complained of seems simple :—(1) Bulk at the factories, with tares equalised for each break ; (2) repack dry at once, with the packing machine, the small proportion of chests it would then be compulsory to open on this side, repairing the linings with lead, resoldering or otherwise hermetically sealing the contents as may obviate the use of fires if need be ; and (3) weigh gross and net (not the tares) under the general order referred to, amended if necessary to meet all reasonable requirements. It came as a surprise to many in the audience to hear that the "trampling process" is still practised in London. I believe that special boots are provided for the tramplers, but what guarantee have we that they are always worn ? In one warehouse (St. Olave's) this barbarous and not pleasant custom has been abolished by the substitution of packing machines. The sooner the other warehouses follow this example the better for all concerned, especially when, as Mr. Christison informs us, a slight reaction is setting in in favour of Chinese tea. The leading plantations at all events pack and press by machinery. As the chairman, Sir Richard Temple, observed, the real reason why Indian tea has been gaining ground so rapidly as against China tea is due to the superior—he might have said the cleaner—methods of preparation adopted by the Indian growers. One can readily understand the indignation of a planter like Mr. Christison when he sees this advantage imperilled by the stupidity of people on this side, and most persons will agree with his concluding remarks. "In this great metropolis," says Mr. Christison, "it might be expected that the methods for dealing with such an important article of food would be intelligent, cleanly, and even scientific. The prevailing practice is but too much the reverse of all this. The usages, to put it mildly, are antiquated and unworthy of a great industry. It is indeed amazing that they have been tolerated so long. They are productive of most serious loss to the producer and consumer as well as to the national exchequer ; must be an annoyance to the brokers and dealers, and disadvantageous to even the warehouses in the long run. More than this, they are grievously fettering and handicapping the British tea industry. The time is certainly ripe for combined action to secure the urgently-needed reforms, which if delayed cannot fail, sooner or later, to injure this great distributing tea centre."

THE "BRITISH COMMITTEE" AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

Sir William Wedderburn and his friends continue to devote a great deal of energy to frontier affairs. The other evening, the Hon. Baronet by means of a question to Lord George Hamilton sought to show that by the erection of a strong post in the Malakhand Pass the Government of India have departed from their promise made to the Swat tribes before the expedition to Chitral that none of their territory should be permanently occupied. Lord George Hamilton denied the soft impeachment. The Proclamation in question, he pointed out, was issued at the outbreak of hostilities, and states that the Government of India have no intention of permanently occupying any territory through which their force may pass. The proclamation has been adhered to. Negotiations for the maintenance and protection of a road to Chitral had been carried on for some time with the tribes before the outbreak of hostilities, and the Chitral expedition afforded a favourable opportunity for completing them. With the assent and approval of the tribes, arrangements were made for protecting the road, which included, among other things, the stationing of a force at the Malakhand Pass. In reply to a further question, the Secretary of State added that this force will be maintained there so long as it is necessary for the purpose for which it was established.

The indefatigable Mr. Herbert Roberts intends, on Monday, to inquire whether, inasmuch as the Proclamation declared that the object of the expedition was the protection, in the interest of Chitral, of the Nari villages, he would state whether the Nari villages handed over to Afghanistan under Paragraph VIII. of the Supplementary Agreement of 9th April 1895 are the same Nari villages as those referred to in the Proclamation : Whether these villages are the ancestral possession of Chitral ; and, if so, would he state on what grounds Chitral has been deprived of them in direct contravention of the Proclamation : And, whether the consent of the Suzerain of Chitral, the Maharaja of Kashmir, has been obtained to the cession. There is a lull for the time being in the endeavour to extract impossible pledges from the Government with reference to the Ameer's doings in Kafiristan, but the telegram published this morning announcing that Abdur Rahman has directed the advance of his forces to the north-western part of the country so as to complete the subjugation will no doubt cause a renewal of the familiar and not very wise questions. I hear that an elaborate reply has been prepared at the India Office to the representations of the Aborigines Protection Society, and I suppose that this defence of the policy of the Government of India will in due course be submitted to the public through what is called the ordinary channels of information.

OUR MILITARY RESERVES.

Lord Lansdowne, who, notwithstanding his little mistake, if it was his, respecting the Duke of Cambridge's pension, is proving himself one of the most capable administrators that the War Office has seen in recent times, has brought in a measure that will interest your Army readers. As the law at present stands, the use of Army reserve men, who number eighty thousand, may be resorted to "in cases of imminent national danger or of great emergency." This limitation is found to be inconvenient in practice, and some alteration is urgently needed. A small expedition, say of 10,000 or 15,000, is ordered abroad, and what happens ? Half the men, or so-called men, in the home battalions are *hors de combat* on account of their having only just joined and being still in an unfledged state. In existing circumstances to supply their places it would be necessary either to borrow from other battalions—a practice much objected to by experts—or calling for volunteers from the Army Reserve. Lord Lansdowne has, he properly says, the greatest confidence in the patriotism and spirit of the Reserve man, but for all that he remembers that much might depend upon the condition of the labour market at the time as well as upon the fact that all expeditions do not offer a maximum of attraction in the way of glory and honour. To obviate the difficulty the measure he introduced in the House of Lords the other day proposes to increase the liability of Army Reserve men by rendering a sufficient number of them available for active service in circumstances stopping short of "imminent national danger or great emergency." The proposal is that they should be liable for compulsory service during their first year in the Reserve, but it is not intended to make the new rule applicable to any soldiers except those who join after the Bill becomes law. That, as Lord Lansdowne explains, means that the reform will not come into operation for at least seven years. Power, however, is given, to make use of Reservists who consent in writing to accept this new liability, and Lord Lansdowne hopes that facilities may be offered to accelerate the operation of this provision. The occasions on which these men will be called up are not likely to be numerous, and it is not anticipated that the Bill will deter employers from giving employement to Reserve men. If that were its effect no one would regret that more than the War Secretary and those associated with him in the administration of the Army. The bill, though one of some importance, has not received as much attention as it deserves, but I see that the Committee of Military M. P.'s, who are now presided over by Sir James Fergusson, are not enamoured of the scheme, partly because it does not provide for an increase of officers. This certainly does seem to be a defect. Sir James Fergusson's Committee would also like to see "an increase in the present number of batalions." I dare say that Lord Lansdowne and his advisers would like to see the same thing. "But where is the money to come from ?"

NEW MILLIONAIRES.

An article in the *Economist* under the heading "Millionaires in Business" has attracted a considerable amount of attention. The writer commences by styling the late Colonel North "a millionaire stripped bare," but it remains to be seen whether he was a millionaire. "He (Colonel North) obtained, and knew that he obtained, his position in the City and in a certain kind of society solely through his money." The leading financial paper concedes to the deceased Nitrate King the possession of inherent ability, governing capacity, and boldness, but declares that "for the rest he was from first to last just a workman who had made a great fortune and who loved to proclaim it by extravagant expenditure, by ostentatious display, and by bearing everybody down." "He was followed and flattered and toadied by men far above him both in birth and cultivation, and he could raise the position of a certain sort of company merely by joining it." "The new millionaires, Baron Hirsch excepted, are not great givers ; they do nothing for learning and little for art, their influence in politics, as we see in South Africa, has hitherto been anything but beneficial, and they have greatly vulgarised the tone of society, which learns from them to think wasteful expenditure equivalent to magnificence. They force themselves by sheer dint of weight into the first places, are the welcomed associates of princes because they can entertain and assist them, and even when, as is sometimes the case, they are personally estimable men, they lower the general standard as to what constitutes true refinement of life." No one who keeps his eyes open and sees what is going on around him can hesitate for a moment in accepting as accurate and truthful the picture drawn by the *Economist* : 'Tis true 'tis pity ; And pity 'tis 'tis true. Mr. Gladstone a few years ago brought down upon his devoted head a storm or rather a cyclone of abuse for stating in a crude form that what the English require is discipline. Whether we need discipline or not, we certainly should be better if someone in an exalted station would set an example of less luxuriousness and greater simplicity of living.

INDIA AT EARL'S COURT.

The Empire of India and Ceylon Exhibition was re-opened on Saturday, and promises to be an even greater success than last year. I have said that it was re-opened ; but I am not sure that the word is quite a suitable one. It is true that the gardens are the same as before, that the great wheel has undergone no structural alterations, that the superlatively grand spectacle of "India" is not materially different—it could not be improved,—and that the general feature of the most attractive resort that London had possessed since the brilliant series of annual exhibitions in another part of South Kensington ; but practically it is a new exhibition. The Indian collections, no longer under the superintendence of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art, are fresh, and the arrangement of the courts has been completely changed, and not for worse. As Mr. Imre Kiralfy explains, an altogether different exhibition had been agreed upon for this year, but the public were so pleased with the Indian show that they begged for its repetition. In response to this desire, the directors wisely, I think, resolved to postpone the exhibition projected for 1896 and to enlarge and expand that of 1895. One of the improvements noticeable is the erection of a handsome arcade about 500 feet in length which affords not only a short cut to the popular Welcome Club and the Western Gardens, but forms a pleasant promenade. The more ornate colouring and ornamentation that prevail in the miniature, and yet not altogether miniature, reproduction of the native quarter of an Indian city is a decided improvement, while the Great Panorama of Ancient Rome painted by Professors J. Buhlman and Alexander Wagner is alone an exhibition in itself. This is only one of a number of "side shows" of which I may have something to say when an opportunity of visiting them all occurs to me. I must congratulate the directors, specially Mr. Hartley and Mr. Kiralfy, on having surpassed all their past efforts. I hope, and believe, that when the season is over I shall be able to congratulate them on the pecuniary success of their endeavours to provide Londoners with a gathering-place that so happily combines instruction with pleasure, besides doing so much to spread a healthy interest in our Eastern Empire.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Deputy-Surgeon-General G. S. Davie ; Vice-Admiral Cuming ; Sir M. Duff-Gordon ; Dr. C. S. Leach ; General Kolpakovsky ; M. Cernuschi ; and Lady Giffen.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 15TH MAY.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej, Captain A. Symons, with the overland mails of May 15, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 11 a.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bonus, Mr and Mrs
Brimley, Miss Mary
Caldwell, Major A H
England, Lt R
Elwes, Major and Mrs
Elliott, Mrs, child and infant
Gavin, Mrs
Harrison, Mr G C
Hosking, Mr
Nesham, 2nd Lt C S
Raitt, Major H A
Reilly, Lt Col Rawdon
Riddell, Major
Roberts, Lt M B
Strange, Capt and Mrs
Swaine, Surg-Major
Walter, Mr and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson, Surg-Lt T B
Broadfoot, Lt-Col
Bagshaw, Mr and Mrs
Cave, Capt H E
Dodercs, Mr
Donaldson, Capt
Duperrex, Mr
Fry, Mr and Mrs G B
McPherson, Mr H
Walthew, Mr
Williamson, Mr and Mrs

FROM ADEN.

Lalloo, Mr N A
Uloth, Mr H W

THE GENERAL AMNESTY IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MAY 29.

There has been general rejoicing throughout the country by reason of the proclamation of the amnesty which the Royal Viceroy has published on the eve of his departure to Portugal. From the time his Royal Highness took over the charge of his high office, and came in touch with the people, his Royal Highness found how loyal the people were, and how great was their affection for the Royal House. Notwithstanding the attempts made by the originators of an imaginary sedition to attach a stigma on the fidelity of the people, the Royal Viceroy became convinced that there was not the slightest ground for imputing heinous crimes against the native leaders and the people in general. The following proclamation will show with what pleasure and plenitude the pardon has been granted :—

His Majesty the King, my brother, wishing once again to use the faculty which the "Carta Constitucional" confers on him ; it being also extremely agreeable to me to give execution to the faculties that have been conceded to me ; considering that in my proclamation of 20th March I had manifested a hope, and decisive desire, to re-establish completely the tranquillity and the discipline, and to secure the pacification of this portion of the monarchy ; considering that in following the plan I had adopted I was able on the 8th instant to raise the suspension of guarantees in the provinces of Velhas Conquistas ; and considering that in my will I have been seconded by those who were more to be feared, keeping themselves more in pacific expectation and others imploring pardon and forgetfulness of the past, which shows their repentance, and the determination of being grateful to the royal clemency in future ; and considering from information collected that the robberies committed are not through the instigations of the revolters, but by the robbers, who under cover of the name of revolters, more easily impose themselves upon the innocent people, as many of them declared, invoking royal clemency to those who in fact were revolters but with their aid they could resist the robbers who were disturbing them, I am pleased to determine as follows :—

Article 1.—Until another resolution to the contrary from His Majesty, all the criminal proceedings that have been issued against individuals or class, either Civil or military, considered as heads or leaders in the crimes of military revolt on the night of from 13th to 14th September 1895, and of acts of rebellion, and others punishable which followed them, notwithstanding all the warrants that might have been issued, are hereby suspended from further proceedings.

Article 2.—The amnesty is granted to all those who have been implicated in the crimes mentioned above.

The following are excepted, the authors or accomplices of the crime of murder :—Those that have been condemned by the War Council for the assault made on the parish of Aldona and those who have been suspected of the same crime, which has nothing in common with the revolt and rebellion. This amnesty will only be availed of by the soldiers when they present themselves at the Head Barracks within a month from the publication of this order. The time elapsed between the date of desertion and presentation shall not be counted for service.

Article 3.—The proceedings instituted for the above mentioned crimes against the amnestied shall be null and void, and a purpetual silence will be put on them ; those that are in prison with or without charge, and when there is no other motive to keep them in jail, shall be set at liberty forthwith.

Article 4.—No new proceedings can be issued against the individuals mentioned in article 1, and against those that have been pardoned for acts relating to the same crimes prior to the date of this order.

It is reported that Captain Gomes da Costa died of the wound caused by pistol-shot in the affray he had with Mr. Constancio Roque da Costa. His son and two daughters, who were in the school, have gone by the Troopship Ambaga to Portugal. Mr. Pemberton, the British Consul at Marmagoa, has gone to England, and Mr. Vasey will act for him during his absence. I regret to chronicle the death of Mons. F. X. de Loyala on the 13th instant. He was Rector for several years in the seminary of Rachol, and subsequently edited a religious weekly, called *Crente*. He was one of the learned priests, and enjoyed a great reputation for his knowledge and his generous character. He was a brother to Mr. Jose Ignacio de Loyala, leader of the progressist party at Salsette, and his funeral was attended by a large number of priests and people. His Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto wrote a letter of condolence to Mr. J. I. de Loyala. A challenge for a duel was sent by Lieut.-Col. Martino Carvalho to Mr. Justice Ochoa for correspondence published in the *Novidades* in Lisbon, the authorship of which was attributed to Mr. Justice Ochoa. The letter reflected on the military character of Lieut.-Col. M. Carvalho. By the interposition of friends a duel has been avoided, and the matter has been settled satisfactorily. General J. I. de Britto died on the 15th instant at the age of 94. The Royal decree of the removal of Senhor Raphael D'Andrade, ex-Governor-General, has been published bearing the date of 14th March.

THE COMING MONSOON.

The P. and O. Co.'s. s.s. Sutlej, Captain A. Symons, which arrived in harbour, on Saturday last, from Aden, with English mails, reports having encountered light winds and fine clear weather on the 25th instant, light variable winds with south-easterly swell on the 26th, light variable winds with south-westerly swell on the 27th, light variable winds freshening from N. E., sea rising, much lightning in S. E., swell coming up from S. E., on the 28th, and lightning in S. and S. E., wind steadily backing towards south, then fresh wind and sea and wind going down rapidly on the 29th.

The barque Grosvenor, Captain C. Brebner, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from Mauritius reports having met hard westerly squalls and heavy showers of rain from lat. 8° north to lat. 15° north and moderate south-east winds from 15° to off the port.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s.s. Mahammudi, Captain F. Hardcastle, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, reports that she experienced moderate monsoon weather from Socotra to 57° E. and strong winds of cyclonic formation from 64° to 68° E. From thence light winds with moderate S. W. swell up to port.

A Lanowli correspondent writes that on Thursday evening, at 5 p.m., there was another severe and prolonged thunderstorm in Lanowli, followed by three hours of steady rain. On Friday, the sky was overcast with gusts of wind, but no rain fell.

AN AUSTRIAN MAN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

The Austrian man-of-war Panther, under the command of Captain Karl Koppel, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Pola, which port she left on the 1st May, and called at Port Said, Suez, Massowa, and Aden. She is on a cruise for the information of the officers and men, and has called here on her way to Marmagoa. She will remain in harbour for a week, and then leave for Marmagoa, Colombo, etc. She is equipped with twelve guns, and has a complement of 190 officers and men all told. After anchoring in the port, she fired a salute of twenty-one guns, and the complement was returned by the land Saluting battery by firing a similar number of guns. After leaving Aden, the Panther experienced fine weather for two days, and then cyclonic weather. The following officers are on board :—Commander Karl Koppel ; Lieutenants Pebal, Benigni, Willenik, Winkler, and Harrer ; Dr. Vallentincig ; Engineers Prasil, Jaunska, Coch, and Nauratil ; and Paymaster Schrede.

Further papers relating to the Indian Tariff Act, 1896, and the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, have been published as a Blue-book. The papers comprise—(1) A letter, dated Sept. 5, 1895, from the Secretary of State to the Governor-General of India in Council, with enclosures ; (2) correspondence relative to the deputation from the Indian Cotton Duties Joint Committee to the Secretary of State ; (3) telegraphic communications between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy from Jan. 16 to Feb. 6, 1895 ; (4) proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General on Jan. 23 and Feb. 3, 1896 ; (5) the Tariff Act, 1896, and the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, which are given in full ; (6) a letter from the Secretary of State to the Governor-General, dated April 2, 1896 ; (7) a letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated Feb. 26, 1896, with enclosures, including the report of the Mill-owners' Association of Bombay, with notes, appendices, and enclosures ; and (8) an appendix, giving a statement by Mr. John Whittaker, approved by the Joint Committee of Cotton Manufacturers and Operatives.

Further details received state that Captain H. W. Christian, of the King's Royal Rifles, now at Jullunder, died at Suru, Kashmir, on the 21st ult., from enteric fever. Surgeon-Captains Leishman and Chevers were with him.

THE BARODA OPIUM CASE.

THE ALLEGED SMUGGLING INTO BRITISH DISTRICTS.

THE BARODA OPIUM AGENT HEAVILY PUNISHED.

As briefly reported by wire in a previous issue Captain C. A. Brown, Railway and Cantonment Magistrate, on May 28, delivered judgment in the case of Empress vs. Maneeklal Tricumlal, the Gaekwar's opium farmer's partner and agent, who was charged at the instance of Mr. Rustom Pestonjee Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Customs, with the offence of selling and importing a large quantity of opium, in contravention of the Opium Act. Accused was convicted on all three of the counts on which he was charged. The case excited a great deal of interest. Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Gokhale for the defence. In the course of his judgment Captain Brown said :

In this case the accused is charged with (1 Importing, (2) selling, and (3) the abetment of importation of opium into the Bombay Presidency. The points for determination are :—First Charge, (1) Did the accused bring two half-balls of opium exceeding two tolas from Baroda City into the verandah of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station at Baroda for delivery to Laximan, who was not a licensed vendor in Gaekwari territory, but a private purchaser ? (2) If so, did this act amount to importation of opium into the Bombay Presidency in contravention of rules made and notified under section 5, of the Opium Act I of 1878, such importation being punishable under Section 9, Clause (E) of the Act. Second Charge—(1) Did the accused within the limits of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station at Baroda, sell for Rs. 760 (receiving at the time full payment in currency notes) two maunds of opium to Laximan who was not a licensed vendor in Gaekwari territory, but a private purchaser ? (2) If so, did this act amount to the sale of opium into the Bombay Presidency in contravention of rules made and notified under Section 5, of the Opium Act I of 1878, such sale being punishable under Section 9, Clause (F) of the Act ? Third Charge—(1) Did Moti Khimchand and Girdhar Kalidas, and Asa Khora commit an offence by importing two maunds of opium into the Bombay Presidency, punishable under Section 9, Clause (E) of the Opium Act I of 1878 ? (2) If so, did the accused instigate the said Moti Khimchand, Girdhar Kalidas, and Asa Khora so to act, and was the offence committed in consequence of the said abetment ? (3) If so, did this act amount to abetment of importation of opium into the Bombay Presidency, in contravention of rules made and notified under Section 5 of the Opium Act I of 1878, such abetment being punishable under Section 109, Indian Penal Code ? I find on all the issues in all three charges, in the affirmative.

THE HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The story for the prosecution is that some time in September last, information was received by the Opium Department in Bombay that Gaekwari opium was finding its way into the Bombay Presidency, in consequence of which Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, the complainant in the case, gave certain instructions to one Laximan, a detective in the department, who acting on the same, proceeded to Baroda about the 22nd of November and on arrival put up in a dharamsalla in the city. Here he was introduced by an informer to the accused Maneeklal Tricumlal, an alleged partner and agent of the Baroda farmer. At this interview, Laximan, according to his instructions, negotiated for a consignment of one maund of Baroda opium, which was delivered over to him on the following night in the train at Etola Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway by a Purdesi, this man having been previously pointed out at the Baroda Station by Dalpat Manor, a servant of the farmer, as the man who would make delivery. Laximan travelled on to Bombay and on arrival handed over the bag of opium to the Assistant Collector, the purchase rate was Rs. 10 per pound, a sum of Rs. 400 having been previously given to Laximan for the purpose by Mr. Rustom. About the 23rd of December, Laximan again proceeded to Baroda, having been supplied with a sum of Rs. 600 by the Assistant Collector for a further purchase of Gaekwari opium. On arrival at Baroda the same preliminaries were followed and precautions taken as on the former visit, excepting that Dalpat Manor acting under instructions took the place of the accused in the transactions which followed owing to the latter's absence from Baroda. One and-a-half maunds of opium in two bags were purchased for which Dalpat was paid a sum of Rs. 600 and delivery was made as on the former occasion, by a Purdesi, in the train at Etola Station. Laximan conveyed both bags to Bombay and made them over to Mr. Rustom. All three bags it appears had the Baroda State seal affixed to them at the time of delivery. The Opium Department, Bombay, now having tangible proof that Gaekwari opium had found its way into the Bombay Presidency, Mr. Rustom acting under the orders of his superior, organized a detective party, which included himself and Inspector Good of the Bombay City Police force and journeyed to Baroda, arriving there early on the morning of the 14th February. Laximan in accordance with previous instructions repaired as on the two former occasions to the dharamsala for the purpose of negotiating a further consignment of two maunds. Here Maneklal met him, but owing it seems to the accused having some outstanding accounts to settle with the Baroda Durbar, he was unable to procure the opium on that date, and the interview terminated with the accused, requesting Laximan to return either on the 21st or 22nd February. The detective party on receiving this news returned to Bombay. On the 21st of February Mr. Rustom and staff again left Bombay, reaching Baroda on the 21st idem. On arrival, Laximan went to the city to hunt up the accused, but did not meet him that day, owing to Maneklal's absence from Baroda. On the following morning, however, the accused is alleged to have returned to Baroda by an early morning train from Ahmedabad. At noon on the same day, he visited the dharamsala and met Laximan. The detective informed him that he wished to make a further purchase, but that the last lot was not of good quality and the price paid a little high. The accused was asked to sell at a lower rate and to bring samples of a better quality in the evening.

FALLING INTO THE TRAP.

In accordance with his instructions Laximan made a pretence of being somewhat perturbed in mind at the doings of the Gaekwari police who were supposed to have been making enquiries about him at the dharamsala, and so induced the accused to meet him with the sample balls at the Baroda Railway Station instead, where there would be little chance of being disturbed. Having satisfactorily arranged all preliminaries, Laximan went to the Dak bungalow, situated in the cantonment, where the Assistant Collector and staff were stopping, and narrated to Mr. Rustom all that had transpired at the interview between himself and the accused. The Assistant Collector on this instructed the detective that he should go to the Railway Station and on arrival of the accused take up a position near the waiting-room, that would enable himself and party to witness any transactions that might transpire. Mr. Rustom having in the meantime concerted his plans he accompanied by Inspector Good and Mr. Dias, and followed by another detective named Banumian repaired

There was no secrecy about the bags as all these were covered by permits, and on arrival at the station Vathalal, a railway clerk, assisted by a police sepoy, weighed the bags as customary and the party passed on to the platform with the opium and there sat down and awaited the arrival of the train. In the meantime, the Assistant Collector had given his instructions, and the detective party having again repaired to the station, on arrival found Moti, Girdhar and Asa (all servants of the farmer) on the platform, each with a bag of opium in his possession. About 11 p.m., the down passenger train for which all had been waiting arrived, and Moti, Girdhar and Asa Khora taking their bags of opium entered a third class compartment of the train, followed by Laximan Banumiya and Kasim; Dalpat Manor taking this opportunity of informing his men that Laximan was the person to whom delivery was to be made. Mr. Rustom, Inspector Good and Dias, took their seats in the next compartment, the two compartments being divided by bars only, the occupants of the one being distinctly visible to those of the other. The bags of opium were placed on the floor of the carriage and partly concealed under the seats. The train started, and during the journey, Laximan held a conversation with Moti Girdhar and Asa offering them pan-soopari and beedis, presumably with the object of indicating to his own party the men to be watched and followed. On the arrival of the train at Miagaum junction, Asa alighted from his carriage consigning his bag of opium to Laximan, at the same time telling him to "samaljo." By previous arrangement he was followed by Dias and Banumiya, the train went on to Palej, where on its arrival, Moti and Girdhar were seen to make over their bag weighing one maund to Laximan, Moti stooping and touching the bag with his finger and telling the detective to "samaljo." Inspector Good and Laximan, according to their instructions travelled on as far as Broach, but the remainder of the detective party got out at Palej and followed Moti and Girdhar. As soon as these two men had delivered up their tickets and passed out through the gate-way, they were arrested. When Moti realised what was taking place, he at once began to shout out that he had accidently left a bag of opium in the train. The railway-police, on hearing the disturbance came and made inquiries, but on ascertaining the facts they made no attempt at interference. As the small bag in possession of Girdhar, appeared to be a bona-fide consignment for his shop Mr. Rustom released him that night, but on Girdhar's return to the station the following morning he was re-arrested. Mr. Dias and Banumiya had not been so successful in bringing Asa to book. It appears that owing to the crowd at Miyagaum junction he had escaped their notice. Finding no trace of him they went on to Palej the following morning and there met the Assistant Collector and made a report of the circumstances. The whole party later returned to Miyagaum and started off in search of Asa, who was ultimately discovered in an opium shop in Miyagaum town, inveigled back to the railway station and there arrested. The party then returned to Baroda with Moti, Girdhar and Asa in custody.

THE DEFENCE SET UP AN ALIBI.

It is denied that the accused was in Baroda on the 22nd February, having been engaged in writing the minutes at an exceedingly important meeting of the directors of the Rajnagar Trading Company in Ahmedabad on that date. Three witnesses have been called in support of their contention. I will first deal with the legal points raised. Mr. Gokhale has argued that the sale alledged to have taken place near the railway-room door on the 22nd February was not complete, as the opium had not passed to Fasivamthat unless the goods sold were ascertained, the sale was incomplete, and in support of his proposition has cited Sections 79 and 82 of the Indian Contract Act No. 9 of 1872. I do not consider either of these sections are applicable to the present case. The transaction, however, is covered by the later part of Section 78 of the Act which rules, that if the party agree expressly or by implication that the payment of delivery or both, shall be postponed, the property passes as soon as the proposal for sale is accepted." Here, delivery of the two maunds of opium was by agreement postponed until late that night, but the sale was complete immediately the accused had accepted the Rs. 760 in currency notes.

THE PROCEDURE ADOPTED BY THE CITY SOOBHA.

After some further remarks the magistrate continued: Astatement (Ex. L.) bearing the Baroda State seal has been put in for the defence, purporting to be the evidence tendered by Asa Khora before the Soobha on the 5th of March; that is the day previous to Asa appearing for trial in this court. Asa has since stated here that he was tutored by the accused to make the statement he did before the Soobha, and after was forcibly made to attach his signature or mark to it. On leaving he was given to understand it would be very much to his advantage if he repeated the statement on the following day (March 6th) in this court; that Asa did not follow this advice, is on record. My attention has also been drawn to the fact that the summons requiring Asa's attendance appears to have been issued by Mr. Samarth, the City Soobha, in his magisterial capacity, whereas the statement itself has been recorded by him as a Revenue Officer. In this statement, Asa has denied every incriminating circumstance which he has admitted in this court. The reasons assigned by him before the Soobha for having left his bag in the train are, that during the journey by rail the detective party plied him with such large quantities of liquor, that on arrival at the train at Miyagaum he alighted, like Milton's sons of Belial "flown with insolence and wine" and could not be held responsible for his actions. The court has therefore two distinct pictures of the adventures of Asa Khora on that night before it; and if the deposition tendered on oath here bears the faintest resemblance to the original, it is obvious the statement recorded before the Soobha must be something more than a caricature. Mr. Little has further pointed out that Mr. Samarth threw every obstacle in the way of the prosecution enquiries, and made every endeavour to frustrate its plans. It is indeed alleged that when Mr. Rustom and Inspector Good visited Mr. Samarth on the first occasion (February 24th), They were received with much urbanity and good nature, the Soobha proffering every assistance, and Messrs. Rustom and Good appear to have come away highly satisfied with themselves and full of great hopes of being enabled to discover the currency notes and being able to make a minute inspection of the farmer's official day-book on the morrow. They returned by appointment on the following day, but it is alleged the scene had in the interview meanwhile changed; they found Mr. Samarth seated with much oriental grandeur on a raised dais with his legs stretched out upon a table; the smile of yesterday no longer played upon the Soobha's lips; the visitors were received with scant ceremony and when Mr. Good made a move forward to mount the platform upon which the potentate reclined, he was ordered (to use the Inspector's own words) "to stand down" the Soobha at the same time stating that he considered himself to be as good as any British magistrate and wishing to insist on trying the case himself. The court has however no further concern with the doings of Mr. Samarth's beyond expressing the belief that had the Soobha rendered the assitance he was asked to by the Dewan in the first instance, the probabilities are strongly in favour of the supposition that the currency notes amounting to Rs. 760 (of which Messrs Rustom and Good had previously taken the numbers) would have been traced to the private office of the farmer, and the case for the prosecution thereby focussed into a comparatively small compass, instead of, as has been the case unduly distended. The prosecution have alleged that

LARGE QUANTITIES OF SMUGGLED OPIUM

have been finding their way into the British districts of Surat, Ahmedabad, Broach and Kaira, and the reasons assigned for this is the existence in the Baroda State of the system which is known as the guaranteed minimum vend by which the farm is given to the highest bidder. Under this system the farmer contracts to sell up to a stipulated quantity every month or in default pay a penalty of Rs. 5 per pound on the deficiency. Where through some cause or another the farm has been taken by a speculator, who has guaranteed too high minimum vends and has left himself a very small, if any, margin for profit, it usually follows as a consequence that he is driven to recouping himself by surreptitiously disposing of opium into British districts and evaiding the full deficiency penalty. It is alleged that, so far as the information in possession of the prosecution goes, the current price ruling in this Baroda State and at which the farmer should have sold in February last was Rs. 13-8-0 per pound: the issue rate being Rs. 11-8-0 per lb: Laximan purchased the last lot of two maunds at Rs. 9-8-0 per lb.; it will thus be seen that over the one transaction the farmer was saved an out-of-pocket loss of Rs. 240: hence the powerful incentive to him to sell at any price which involved less loss than the deficiency penalty.

(To be concluded.)

A MEETING of the Royal Commission of the Administration of the Expenditure of India was held, on May 13, at the India Office. There were present Lord Welby (presiding), Mr. William L. Jackson, M.P., Sir Donald Stewart, Sir William Wedderburn, M.P., Sir Andrew Scoble, Q.C., M.P., Sir James Peile, Sir Ralph Knox, Mr. G. L. Ryder, C.B., Mr. T. R. Buchanan, M.P., Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. R. G. C. Mowbray, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Mr. Stephen Jacob, C.S.I., was examined on expenditure in the commercial services, and the Commission adjourned until Tuesday, May 19.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s 6d a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 53, Harrington Road London England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

As the result of the military enquiry into the conduct of the 18th Bengal Infantry in connection with the late riots in Benares we understand that the Government of India, acting on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, has retired the senior Native officer, Subadar-Major Mir Niyaz Ali, and the next senior officer but two, Subadar Mir Zahib Ali. Both these officers have been doing duty up till now with their regiment, which is stationed in Fort William.

THE approach of the hot weather invariably finds a large number of districts in the Punjab in charge of junior officers. At present, in as many as ten districts, the Officiating Deputy Commissioners are Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd grade, with from about four and a half to six and a half years' service; that is, about one-third of the Province is in the executive charge of very junior civilians. The Officiating Deputy Commissioners of some eight other districts are Assistant Commissioners of from under nine to under eight years' service.

THE *Calcutta Gazette* contains an important ruling by the Lieutenant-Governor as to the uses to which the Road Cess Fund may be applied. The Commissioner of Orissa having raised the argument that "the proceeds of the Road Cess should be spent on roads, bridges and water channels only, and that education and medical charity should be supported from other sources of income," the Government of Bengal has laid it down that since the road cess was merged in the district fund it may legally be spent on any purpose provided for in the Local Self-Government Act of 1885.

THE Eastern Bengal Railway authorities have since its construction been working the Bengal Central Railway. The Board of Directors of the latter Company (Messrs. Rothschilds being the Managing Agents) have intimated to the Government of India their intention of taking over the railway and working it themselves, and have requested that arrangements be made so as to secure the transfer of the line to the Company from the 1st January 1897. The Company have applied for, and we believe have obtained sanction to run their trains into Calcutta from their Dum Dum Cantonments station, and a survey of the proposed route of the line has already been made and a site for the Company's station near Sealdah as already been selected.

ANOTHER game in the Simla Polo Tournament was played off on Tuesday afternoon between the Lucknow team, comprising Captains Apthorp, Dallas, and Gough, and the United Service Club, comprising Major Kuper, Captain Annesley, and Mr. Dunn. The Lucknow team won by nine goals to one goal.

IN the annual cricket match, Simla *versus* Outstations, the latter scored 150. Colonel Duthy made 35 not out, Captain Cuthbertson 32, and Andrew 22. Simla lost nine wickets for 139; Heusman made 42, French 27, and Colonel Ridley 17. The match will be continued on Friday.

ON the German barque Ida arriving in Calcutta, the Captain laid information with the River police that he had been stabbed by one of his crew during the voyage. The police were unable to interfere in the matter since the vessel was a foreign one, and the offence was committed on the high seas.

A MURDER case after a trial lasting over eight days, has just been concluded at Rungpur Sessions. Twenty-four men were charged with lynching two others by beating and burning them to death within a few feet of the public road, seven miles from Rungpur. Mr. Donough, Barrister, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Douglas White, Barrister, for the prisoners. The Assessors returned a verdict of "not guilty" disbelieving the whole evidence. On this the Judge released all the accused on bail of Rs. 100 each pending delivery of judgment.

THE city of Lahore, especially the Hindu portion of it, is unusually excited over the forthcoming municipal elections. Among the Mohamedans very few seats will be contested, whilst amongst the Hindus the contest will be a very keen one. In some wards one seat is being contested by as many as seven or eight candidates.

FURTHER enquiry regarding the disturbance in Chamba has shown that the men did not refuse to leave their fields in the first instance, but obeyed the Raja's order and accompanied him out shooting. When, however, they had been out ten or twelve days and had received neither wages nor free rations, they petitioned to be allowed to return to their homes, and it was then that the row began. The villagers numbering some 700 to 800 are still at Bakloh, and there they are apparently determined to remain until they get an agreement in black and white, embodying conditions of service as between themselves and the Raja. The Deputy Commissioner of Gurdaspur has been on the spot for the last four or five days, with Colonel Mercer of the Gurkhas at his back, and now the Commissioner of the Division has arrived. Fortunately Colonel Hutchinson has great personal influence over the Raja.

BY the time the existing mail contract with the P. and O. Company expires in the beginning of 1898, writes a contemporary, the Southern Punjab Railway will be approaching completion, and before any new contract comes to an end lines now under construction or sanctioned will give a through direct connection between Calcutta and Karachi. It therefore requires no great forethought or prescience to perceive that whatever the advantages as a mail terminus for Upper India which Karachi already possesses, these will be multiplied and extended, and that those interested in the progress of the port and the acceleration of the mail service should not neglect any opportunity of pressing on the authorities here and at Home the desirableness of making provision if possible under the contract for utilising the Sind port. Not only is Karachi nearer than Bombay to a great number of important towns and trade centres in North-West India, but it is also 184 miles nearer Aden, and the sea route being much less under the influence of the monsoon there is a saving of nearly a day on the passage from Aden to Karachi. At present the P. and O. constantly tranship the Indian mails at Aden from its Australian liners, and there seems no reason why the Upper India mails should not be regularly transferred to a branch vessel or to the steamers of another line, connecting at Aden and taking mails and passengers direct to Karachi.

THE *Pioneer's* recent remarks on the subject of the totalisator *versus* the bookmaker seem to have excited some discussion in racing circles, where there is by no means unanimity on several points involved. The one great objection to betting by machinery, from the owner's point of view, is that he would never know until the race had started the exact odds which he had obtained; and further that if he were seen to back his horse heavily the public would follow the lead thus given and cause the odds to be considerably shortened. As matters now stand an owner can make his wager with the bookmaker, get definite odds, and wait patiently for the result. The public may also back his horse, but their operations do not interfere with him—so long as he has not been forestalled. It seems to us that the simplest way out of the difficulty as regards the revelations made by the totalisator, as the betting progresses, would be for the machine to show only the total number of tickets taken and not the number on each starter. Thus the backer would only know the amount of money actually paid in and the proportion which his own stake bore to that amount. Say the tickets were Rs. 100 each and he saw 530 taken, of which he himself had secured 10; he would be risking Rs. 1,000 to win a certain, but unknown, share of Rs. 49,000, less percentages. On the start taking place the totalisator could show the number of tickets on each horse, as a guarantee that the total was correct. As a matter of fact the machine works automatically, so that mistakes are practically impossible. We cannot say weather owners would be content with this arrangement, but it would at least have the merit of preventing rushes on horses which the ordinary totalisator would show to have been heavily backed. The uncertainty as to the amount to be won must always remain; perhaps when backers have given the machine a fair trial with big bets they may not think this drawback such a serious one as it now seems.

IGATPURI WATER-WORKS SCHEME.

THE water-works scheme which had taken up the attention of the Igatpuri Municipality, and had caused a great sensation among the people for the last few weeks, was brought before the inhabitants of Igatpuri, on the 27th instant, in a general meeting convened by the local Municipality and the leading gentlemen of this station.

Over five hundred persons attended the meeting, amongst whom were Mr. Kabrajee, the Assistant Collectors of Nassick, and President of the Municipality, Dr. J. O. Pires, Mr. Kurpoor Shrinivasrao, Revd. Father M. Durach, S.J., Mr. Godbole, the Mamlatdar, Mr. P. Godinho, M.A., and Dr. Underwood. Dr. Pires was proposed to the chair in the absence of Mr. Silcock, the Collector of Nassick; Mr. F. Lobo acting as secretary.

The chairman read a letter from Mr. Silcock stating that he was unable to attend and preside over the meeting as he was indisposed, but expressed his sympathies with the movement, and promised to do what he could when the matter came before Government. A telegram from Mr. Bhide, the late Mamlatdar of Igatpuri, and who is at present at Yeola, was also read.

The chairman expressed his regret at the absence of Mr. Silcock, whose presence that evening would have lent dignity to the whole meeting. The local Municipality had taken in hand a very grand project, and if the people were in favour of it, as he believed they were, they had to give all the help at their command to the Municipality to make the water-works scheme a real success. He hoped the meeting would express its gratitude, although the Municipality had already done so, for the munificent offer of Rs. 15,000, which was presented by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit to aid the construction of the proposed works. The cost of the execution of the scheme was, the chairman said, roughly set down to Rs. 45,000, by the Executive Engineer, and, as Sir Dinshaw's generosity would put them in possession of Rs. 15,000, the balance had to be met from the people and the Government.

Mr. Phillip Godinho, M.A., in addressing the meeting, said that a pressing necessity had compelled them to come together, and that it would be the part of prudence to take precaution early against impending danger. He dwelt upon the evil which insufficient water-supply may produce, and said that the growth of the town would be greatly impeded if adequate provision of water was not made. He referred at length to the difficulties which the organisers of the new scheme had to contend with, and then gave a short history of the project which the meeting was to discuss. He trusted that the balance required would be speedily made up by local contribution and a grant from the Government. He called upon the provisional committee to take up the matter in good earnest, for unborn generations would bless the hands that gave them water to drink. After this he read the memorial to be submitted to Government, which was adopted with acclamation, and proposed that Government in this instance should treat the Igatpuri Municipality on the same footing as other local Boards and aid in the construction of a new bund. Mr. Limjee Eduljee seconded the proposition amidst loud applause.

The proposition of Revd. Father M. Durach, S.J., which was seconded by Mr. C. Bertrand, that the meeting record its approval of the action taken by the Municipality in promoting a scheme of waterworks for the town, was unanimously carried.

Mr. Hormusji Dhanjibhoy Patel proposed, and Mr. B. Mayes seconded, that the Local Board should be asked to give a grant of Rs. 15,000 in aid of the construction of the bund. This was also carried.

A Committee consisting of the following gentlemen to collect subscriptions was proposed by Mr. M. Rustomji, and being duly seconded by Mr. Abaji Gunesh, was carried "nem. con":—Mr. E. H. Hart, Dr. J. O. Pires, Row Saheb Godbole, Messrs. C. Bertrand, B. Mayes, Lal Edulji Muncharam, D. Bhagwandas, Hormusji Dhunjibhoy Patel, Sorabshaw Cowashaw, Manockji Rustomji, J. Gidney, L. De Silva, D. R. Sequira, Hansraj Tatidas, Ameermul Hazarimul, A. M. Kamate, and others; V. D. Manji treasurer, and F. Lobo, secretary.

Mr. Kabraji, in proposing a vote of thanks on behalf of the people to Sir Dinshaw M. Petit for the munificent offer of Rs 15,000, said that this generous offer was the keystone of the whole project. If Sir Dinshaw, he said, had not offered the sum, perhaps the whole scheme might have lain dormant for some years to come, as it had for the past twenty years. He also expressed his pleasure at the conduct of the people who aided with the Municipality in this scheme, which led to show that they would further the interests of the Municipality with regard to the water-works. He gave the meeting to understand that if the people wanted Government to help them they had first to help themselves, and collect a sufficient amount, so that Government would not be backward in sanctioning the balance. He then proposed that the thanks of the people of Igatpuri be conveyed to Sir Dinshaw M. Petit for this munificent offer of Rs. 15,000 to aid in the construction of the bund. Dr. Underwood seconded the proposition, and it was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Kurpoor Shrinivasrao, the Executive Engineer of Nassick, who was surveying for the last four days some of the most available sites, informed the meeting that one of the sites close to the travellers' bungalow, as it was the best situated, being high enough as to distribute water by gravitation pipe, and being the nearest to the town. He said that a dam like that of the Railway bund had to be thrown across, which he roughly estimated would cost about Rs. 45,000.

After a hearty vote of thanks was proposed to the provisional committee, the meeting dissolved with the usual compliment to the chair.

OBITUARY.

SIR J. RUSSELL REYNOLDS.

PROFESSOR SIR J. RUSSELL REYNOLDS, M. D. F. R. S., F. R. C. P., F. Z. S., was born at Romsey, Hampshire, in 1828. He was the son of the Rev. John Reynolds of Westminster School (King's Scholar), and of Oriel College, Oxford; and the grandson of Henry Revell Reynolds, M. D., Cantab., F. R. S., F.R.C.P., who was physician to Middlesex Hospital, and to St. Thomas' Hospital, Gulstonian Lecturer, Censor, Registrar, Harveian Orator, and Elect of the Royal College of Physicians; and Physician in ordinary to his Majesty George III. Dr. Reynolds was educated at University College, London, where he obtained three Gold Medals in Medicine, in Clinical Medicine ("Fellowes"), and in Obstetric Medicine; Silver Medal in Chemistry (prize essay). He graduated in the University of London, M. B., 1851, with honours in two branches, namely, "University Medical Scholar," and Gold Medalist in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy; and Medical Scholar and Gold Medallist in Medicine. He proceeded M.D., in 1852, and commenced practice in Grosvenor Street, in that year. He was elected Fellow of University College in 1856; Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1859; Fellow of the Imperial Leopold Carolina Academy of Germany in 1864; Fellow of the Royal Society in 1869; Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 1885; and Vice-President 1883-4. He was Examiner in Medicine in the University of London, 1868 to 1873; Member of the New York Society of Neurology; and a Member of the American Neurological Association; Corresponding Member of the "Societe de Psychologie Physiologique" of Paris. Dr. Reynolds was Lumleian Lecturer, Censor, and Harveian Orator at the Royal College of Physicians. He was appointed Assistant Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children in 1855; and to the Westminster Hospital in 1857; and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine in 1858; Assistant Physician to University College Hospital in 1859; and Holme Professor of Clinical Medicine, and Physician, in 1862; Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in University College in 1865; Member of the Council, 1888; and Physician to the Guardian Assurance Office in 1862. He is now Emeritus Professor of Medicine in University College, and Consulting Physician to University College Hospital, and has been Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty's Household since 1878. Professor Reynolds is the author of "Essay on Vertigo," 1854 (Physiological); "Diagnosis of Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Cord and Nerves;" "Tables for Diagnosis of Diseases of the Brain," translated into Dutch and French, 1855; "Facts and Laws of Life," introductory lecture at the Westminster Hospital School, 1859; "Epilepsy, its Symptoms and Relations to other Convulsive Diseases," 1861; translated into German; "Lectures on the Clinical Uses of Electricity," 1871; translated into French, Italian, and German; "Address in Medicine," at the British Medical Association in 1874; "Harveian Oration," Royal College of Physicians in 1884; "The Scientific Value of the Legal Tests of Insanity," 1872. He was also the editor of, and contributor to, a "System of Medicine," by various authors, 5 vols, 8vo., 1868 to 1879; Address on "Preventive Medicine" at the Sanitary Congress at Bolton, 1887; and contributor to numerous Reviews and Articles in Scientific and Medical Journals. In 1893 he published "Walter Hayle Walshe, M. D.," a biography. He was made a Baronet in 1895.—"Men and Women of the Time."

A RATHER strange circumstance of what appears to be a case of murder came to light at Asansol a few days ago. A man named Brown, a railway employe, was found dead in the compound of the Railway barracks; his skull being fractured and several ribs broken. A man named Mathewson was arrested by the Calcutta Police a couple days ago in one of the coffee-rooms in Lall Bazaar, and has been sent up under arrest to Asansol for alleged complicity in the tragedy.

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THE INDIAN TROOPING SERVICE.

SENSATIONAL ALLEGATIONS.

WE take the following from "Truth":—At the moment when I was publishing my last week's article on the Invalid Trooping Service, the troopship Clive was entering Southampton with the last draft of troops for the season from India. Before the ship arrived, I had received hints from one or two quarters that if I could get her personally inspected on her arrival by a trustworthy representative, ample confirmation would be forthcoming of every statement that has been made in "Truth" as to the defects of the Indian Trooping Service. With that view I sent a member of my staff to Southampton to await the arrival of the Clive, and he succeeded in getting on board the ship as soon as she was berthed. He inspected the whole of the accommodation for the troops, and had some interesting conversation with the passengers—though necessarily curtailed by the bustle of arrival and landing. The result more than justifies my expectations. My representative's statement throws a flood of light upon the shortcomings of the Trooping Service, not only for invalids, but for soldiers of all conditions as well as their wives and children, and the statements are in some cases so grave, that I think it will be best for me to give my representative's account of what he saw in his own unvarnished words. He writes:—

There were only half a dozen peole awaiting the arrival of the Clive at 6-30 on Wednesday morning at the Empress dock at Southampton, when I arrived on the scene. The vessel was just entering the dock in charge of a tug, and the decks were crowded with troops in various stages of undress. There was no enthusiasm of any sort, and the men on the ship seemed thoroughly listless and broken down. Soon after seven the ship was berthed, and directly the gangway was laid, I stepped aboard and began a tour of inspection of the troops quarters. I should explain here that, my nautical knowledge being limited, I can not give the technical terms for the various decks and apartments, and I shall only describe the arrangements as they presented themselves to me. It should also be mentioned that my inspection was confined to the soldiers' quarters, and about the arrangements for the officers and crew I am absolutely ignorant.

The soldiers on board numbered 486, of whom 253 were invalids. There were also 81 women and 172 children; a total of 739 individuals. I went first to the men's quarters. Here every man below the rank of a warrant officer—colour-sergeants, sergeants, corporals, and privates—slept and messed together, sick or well. It was a spacious apartment extending aft from the funnel nearly the whole length of the ship, and although the cubic space per man would be undoubtely less than that provided for the tramp in any casual ward in the United Kingdom, yet the port-holes would provide sufficient ventilation, provided the weather allowed of their being kept open. But the same could not be said of the ship was the hospital. I went into it. It had accommodation for sixteen patients; thirteen berths were occupied by patients, three by medical attendants. This place had every disqualification it is possible to conceive. It lacked space, light, and air. The patients were packed in tiers one above the other. Even the very liberal use of disinfectants did not conceal the foul air. Still further forward was a part of the women's quarters. For these the berthing arrangements were similar to those in the hospital, and, though the overcrowding was bad enough, yet ventilation was possible. Only a portion of the women and children were quartered here, however. For the remainder quarters had been provided in the forepart of the ship on a still lower level. I went down the hatchway to this place. I found a compartment measuring some fifteen paces by twelve. It was lighted by port-holes. Ventilation when the ship is in motion is impossible, owing to the fact that these port-holes are usually under water. This place was so filled with berths from ceiling to floor that there was scarcely room to walk between them. In this space some forty women and seventy children were berthed. I could not get the exact numbers, but as an example of the overcrowding. I can give the numbers who slept in one set of four berths. A. Four beds—three women and four children. B. Four beds—two women and four children. C. Three beds—one woman and five children. D. Two women and four children, one a girl of sixteen. Amongst these women were nursing children, and others suffering from various illnesses. One had to remain in her berth for a number of days. What existence was like under the hot sun of the Indian Oceaan is inconceivable.

I next inspected the sanitary arrangements. These are too filthy to be adequately described. I went into the latrine for the men. It was a long narrow compartment, a communal arrangement. A large trough on one side was apparently blocked up, and in a filthy condition. The stench of the place was horrible beyond description, and I quitted it abruptly, feeling sick. The women being still on board, I had no opportunity of inspecting the sanitary arrangements provided for them, but I was informed they were little, if any, better than those provided for the men. The lavotries were as ill arranged as the latrines. There was a row of tin basins fitted with salt water taps for the use of the whole of the troops, invalids and healthy alike, and no other method of ablution was allowed. The effect of these arrangements is only properly to be appreciated when the following facts are noted. Of the 253 invalids 153 were suffering from a most offensive form of contagious disease. These men, many of them in the secondary stage of the complaint, used the same latrines and lavatories as the sound troops. I was informed by several credible witnesses that these invalids occasionly cleansed there sores in the lavatory basins. Bathing provision for men, women, or children did not exist. I spoke with one smart-looking N.C.O., who told me that, rather than wash in the lavatory basins, he had broken the regulations every day of the voyage by procuring a can of sea-water and having it poured over his head. That was the only ablution he had indulged in since leaving Bombay. The deck space devoted to them was so scanty that the troops were compelled to spend the greater part of their time below. The few feet granted them for air and exercise would not have accommodated above half of the number standing shoulder to shoulder.

Provision against infectious disease there was none. One or two cases of measles occurred on the voyage. These were isolated by being placed in a horse-box on the lower deck, a screen of sail cloth being put round it for privacy. This was still occupied on Wednesday. The foregoing facts are based upon my own observation, but the following are gathered chiefly from the statements of men and women with whom I had every opportunity of discussing their voyage. From them I learnt that the food was not only insufficient but bad in quality. The bread was salt and heavy, on occasions a one-pound loaf being no bigger than a man's fist. The biscuit was sometimes bad, sometimes good. The tinned meat was often bad, than good, the salt meat fairly good but hard. Meals were served very irregularly. For the invalids and children there was no difference of diet. Biscuits so hard that they had to be broken with a hammer were frequently with tea the only ration issued for breakfast and tea. This, for instance, was the provision given to a man invalided with a broken jaw. There was no canteen according to the regulations, and extortionate prices were charged by the steward. One woman told me that out of five pounds she had saved she only had ten shillings left. Four pounds ten shillings had been expended in saving her children from starvation.

THE MUSSULMANS IN LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL is the only seaport in England which possesses a Mosque and Moslem Institute, whith an appointed Sheikh and Emam, and religious services on the sacred day. The Liverpool mosque (says a writer in the "Sunday at Home") is situate not, as might be imagined, among the nautical riverside population, but on the farther side of the city, in the West Derby-road. At Brougham-terrace the visitors will find a house bearing conspicuously on its front the Mohammedan symbols—the golden star and crescent. Here daily at noon, the Emam of the mosque calls the followers of the Prophet to prayers, using the balcony instead of a minaret to deliver the summons. Within are the peculiar arrangements characteristic of Moslem worship. Entering beneath a Moorish arch the visitor sees at the east end the mirhab, or niche, indicating the Kibla, or direction of Mecca; the mimbar, or pulpit, for the sermon, and a raised platform from which the Koran is recited. Prayer and meditations are the devotions to which the Liverpool Moslems are called on Sunday mornings. In the evening at seven o'clock the proceedings are of a more congregational character, and an address is delivered. But Friday, and not Sunday, is the Mussulman's sacred day. Congregational service is held and hymns (in English) are sung. A collection entitled "Hymns suitable for English-speaking Moslem congregations" has been compiled, and finds much acceptance with the worshippers. To the Christian visitor it is at first sight startling to see that nearly all the hymns are taken from English Evangelical poets and divines. He hears the congregation singing with fervour and evident familiarity, hymns by Wesley, Watts, Dodridge, Cowper, and Bonar. Only on a further inspection does he see the selections are confined to those which denote the unity of ths Godhead, some of them being altered and adapted for the purpose. With English-speaking Moslems, as well as with Christians, the hymns, "My God, my Father, whilst I stray," is, we are told, a favourite. So is the hymn, "Abide with me," in which the last verse has been adapted for Moslem worship. The Liverpool mosque, humble as it is at present in its externals, stands high in the esteem and expectancy of Moslems abroad, and is frequently visited by distinguished Asiatics during their temporary stay in England. It has recently received an endowment from the Shahzada of Afghanistan. There are now upwards of 100 members, besides children, connected with the Moslem congregation. The leaders are evidently earnest men, and sanguine of the future of their work. An extension of the premises is in progress, and a space will be appropriated to a Khan in which Moselem visitors can be received during their stay in Liverpool.

THE JAMESON RAID.

MORE CYPHER TELEGRAMS.

THE Pretoria correspondent of the "Times" has been allowed to inspect the original documents which are supposed to have reference to the Johannesburg reform movement. In October and November a number of telegrams, chiefly as to military preparations, passed between Mafeking, Bulawayo, and Cape Town. More striking than these is the copy, or alleged copy, of a note-book kept by Major Robert White, one of Jameson's principal officers. Major White, it is said, while in Pretoria Gaol gave his coat to Mr. Brooke, another prisoner, who found the book in the pocket. The original is missing, but the copy is in the hands of the prosecution. It begins by stating that the notes were taken for Dr. Jameson. It gives the arrangements, military and otherwise. The following are extracts:—

Nov. 30.—Despatch from Col. Rhodes saying received co-operation wealthy capitalists—Phillips, Farrar, Bailey, &c. All arrangements as to entire Government must be in Cecil Rhodes's hands. Will meet with 1,000 well-armed men between Krugersdorp and Mafeking, or where most wanted.

Dec. 26.—Received despatch from Col. Rhodes saying he will send cypher wire when to move. Replied take no orders except from Cecil Rhodes.

Dec. 27.—Col. Rhodes wired suggesting move to border to be in readiness.

Then comes the following very striking and significant entry:—

Dec. 29.—Received despatch from Cecil Rhodes to move at once to Johannesburg.

The above extracts from notes must (adds the correspondent) be received with caution. The copy is not verfied, and the source whence it was obtained is questionable.

MR. RHODES'S POSITION.

Dr. Jameson and Major White have written to the "Time's" (May 12) emphatically denying the receipt of any despatch from Mr. Cecil Rhodes, on Dec. 29, or at any other time, directing the forces under their command to move to Johannesburg.

The "Times" Cape Town correspondent says that local feeling there is very strong in Mr. Rhodes's favour.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH—BOER IRRITATION.

Full reports of Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons on May 8 were published in Pretoria in extra editions of the newspapers, and were most unfavourably commented upon in official circles, and in representative sections of the public. Dr. Leyds has addressed a telegram to Sir H. Robinson, referring to alleged partiality shown by the British Government to the Chartered Company and declaring that, as at present controlled, the company is a source of danger to the whole of South Africa.—President Kruger is reported, in an interview, to have expressed unbounded astonishment at the official defence of Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the Chartered Company during last Friday's debate in the House of Commons. The Republic wanted to be friends with all, but the recent plot was indefensible, and those who engineered it must be punished.—The "Daily Telegraph's" Pretoria correspondent describes an interview he has had with President Kruger, in which the latter declared that the perpetual impeachment of his Government, on the ground of German intrigues, was baseless. Dr. Leyds's visit to Berlin was entirely unofficial, and solely for medical treatment. The President declares that he cannot understand the British Governments concern about the decline of British supremacy in South Africa.

DEBATES IN THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

In the Cape Assembly, on May 8, a resolution was agreed to expressing a deep sense of the services of the High Commissioner during the late crisis, and a hope for his speedy return from his forthcoming visit to England, as a prolonged absence would be detrimental to the best interests of South Africa. During the debate Mr. Sauer and Mr. Merriman attacked the English Press, and especially the "Times."

In the Assembly, on May 13, a motion was brought forward by Mr. Merriman for the revocation of the Charter of the British South Africa Company. To this an amendment was moved by Mr. Schreiner calling for a searching investigation into the affairs of Rhodessia.

SIR H. ROBINSON'S DEPARTURE.

Sir H. Robinson will leave Cape Town for England on May 20.

RESIGNATION OF SIR JACOBUS DE WET.

Sir Jacobus de wet has forwarded his resignation to the High Commissioner. He is said to have complained bitterly of his treatment by his superiors.

ACTION AGAINST A DIRECTOR.

It is reported that one of the larger shareholders in the Chartered Company has, on behalf of himself and all the other shareholders, except Mr. Beit, issued a writ against Mr. Beit, in the Chancery Division of the High Court (the company also being joined as formal defendants), by which he claims:—(1) An inquiry as to what damage has been sustained by the company by reason of the wrongful acts of Mr. Beit in his capacity as director, manager, and agent of the company in compassing, aiding and abetting the invasion of the Transvaal Republic. (2) Payment by Mr. Beit to the company of the amount of such damages. (3) Damages (to be paid by Mr. Beit to the company) for misfeasance and breach of duty to the company by Mr. Beit in his capacity aforesaid.

FRENCH AND GERMAN VIEWS.

All the detractors of England in France, especially the Le Temps are rejoicing over the speech of Sir W. Harcourt on May 8. As to Mr. Chamberlain, he is charged with having apparently "capitulated to those whom a few months ago he had stigmatised."

Several of the Berlin journals have articles angrily criticising and condemning Mr. Chamberlain's speech. The "Guesta Nachrichten" announces that when Germany has once taken in hand the development of her South-West African Colony it will be all over with British supremacy in that region, and in fifty years Germany will be able to rival the position of Great Britain there.

AFFAIRS IN THE FAR EAST.

ALLEGED ANTI-BRITISH CONCESSION.

REUTER'S Agency understands that the Russian Government has made application to the Chinese Government for certain riparian concessions at Chifu, which, if granted, will interfere with the vested interests of British subjects. The matter is now being inquired into by the British Government. It is added, however, that there is no British concession at Chifu, and that what has probably occured is that a Russian firm has taken measures to be allowed to fill in a portion of the water frontage between Messrs. Fergusson's property and the customs jetty. There is at present nothing to show that the concessions thus sought have been illegally acquired.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR INDEMNITY.

The sum of £4,400,500 was paid over at noon on May 8 by the Councillor of the Chinese Legation to the representative of the Japanese Minister at the Bank of England in the presence of the governor and deputy-governor. The above amount is the second instalment of the war indemnity and some other sums due from the Chinese to the Japanese Government.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN IN KOREA.

The Seoul correspondent of the "Novoye Vremya" says that since the Western Powers declined to intervene actively in the internal affairs of

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

OFFICERS' SONS AT MILITARY COLLEGES.

On Monday, May 11.—Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether colonels of the Indian Army drawing colonels' allowances of £1140 per annum more, pay £60 per annum for sons at Sandhurst and at Woolwich, while the sons of retired officers of Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service are charged £150 per annum.—Lord G. Hamilton: The facts are as stated in the question. Special terms are granted to the sons of military officers, not with reference to their means, but because their military services are held to entitle them to special facilities for sending their sons to the two military colleges. I do not think that Her Majesty's Government could be expected to extend this privilege to civilians.

CHITRAL.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the fact that in the proclamation issued by Lord Elgin before the Chitral expedition the Government of India pledged itself not to occupy permanently any territory of the Swat tribes, he will state if the strong post recently built in the Malakand Pass is situated within that territory; and whether he will state for what period it is proposed to occupy that post.—Lord G. Hamilton: The proclamation to which the hon. baronet refers was issued at the outbreak of hostilities, and states that the Government of India have no intention of permanently occupying any territory through which their force may Pass. The proclamation has been adhered to. Negotiations for the maintenance and protection of a road to Chitral had been carried on for some time with the tribes before the outbreak of hostilities, and the Chitral expedition afforded a favourable opportunity for completing them. With the assent and approval of the tribes, arrangements were made for protecting the road, which included, among other things, the stationing of a force at the Malakand Pass. It will be maintained there so long as it is necessary for the purpose for which it was established.

THE INDIAN TROOPS FOR SUAKIN.

Mr. J. Morley: I desire to ask the Secretary of State for India a question of which I have given him private notice—viz., whether there is any truth in the rumour, now furnished in some detail in some of the prints of to-day, of the despatch of Indian troops to Suakin; further, if the rumour be true, whether a motion will be submitted to this House in connection with the subject; and, further, by whom the expense will be borne? (Hear, hear.)—Lord G. Hamilton: Her Majesty's Government have decided to despatch certain Indian troops to replace the Egyptian garrison at Suakin, which, with the exception of one battalion of infantry, will be moved across to the valley of the Nile. As regards the apportionment of expense between the two Governments it is still under consideration, and I cannot at present say whether it will be necessary or not to lay a resolution on the table of the House.—Mr. J. Morley: Which two Governments?—Lord G. Hamilton: The Government of India and Her Majesty's Government, and, of course, until that matter is decided I cannot give any definite answer as to whether it will be necessary to move a resolution and place it on the table of the House.—Mr. Labouchere: Are we really to understand that the expense of these troops is not to be borne by the Egyptian Government?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer: No, sir, not at all. (Ironical Opposition cheers.)—Mr. Morley: Is it not a case for the consideration of three Governments—the Indian Government, the Egyptian Government, and Her Majesty's Government?—Mr. Balfour: The three Governments.—Sir W. Harcourt: I should like to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, before any further progress is made with the Finance Bill, we shall have a statement from him as to whether any or what part of the charge for the troops to be sent to Suakin is to be placed upon the Imperial Exchequer. (Opposition cheers.)—The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I do not absolutely see the necessity for such a statement, but I will consider the matter. The present position is this. If it is decided, as I assume, having regard to precedents, it will be decided, that the ordinary expenditure of these troops should be charged upon the Indian Government—(some cries of "Oh, oh")—a resolution will, of course, in accordance with the Act of Parliament, be submitted to the House on the subject. The question of whether the further expenditure connected with the matter should be defrayed by the Egyptian Government or by a vote of this House is, of course, a matter for consideration.

FINANCE BILL: THE INDIAN TEA INDUSTRY.

In Committee on this bill, on Clause 1, Mr. Lloyd-George moved an amendment which was to insert after the words providing that the tea duties should be continued the words "except with respect to tea grown in any part of Her Majesty's dominions."—Mr. J. R. Lewis seconded the amendment and urged the desirability of encouraging Indian tea. Not only in the interest of the poorer consuming classes, but of an industry in the island of Ceylon which deserved encouragement, they asked the House to take the duty off Ceylon tea. The present condition of India, too, did not justify the House in retaining any duty which might be prejudicial to our Indian Empire.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the adoption of the amendment would destroy the duty on tea in a year when we could not afford so large a loss to the revenue, and it would put an end to the payment of indirect taxation by a very large number of the population. Thirdly, this was a proposal which, coming from the other side of the House, was of a very remarkable character, because it indicated the adoption by hon. gentlemen opposite of what they had hitherto denounced as a policy of protection, or at any rate, of a reactionary character. If he had imagined this subject would have been seriously raised, if it had been seriously raised, he certainly would not have attempted to proceed with the bill, or rather he would have postponed the clause and asked the Committee to consider the succeeding clauses, which were of a purely non-controversial character. But as the subject had been raised he would not ask the Committee to proceed with the discussion to-night, but would move to report progress.—Progress was reported.

THE INDIAN TROOPS FOR SUAKIN.

On may 12 Sir Charles Dilke asked the Secretary for India whether, according to precedent, a resolution to charge the revenues of India for the cost of moving Indian troops away from India was needed, even if it was intended that the whole charge should ultimately be borne otherwise than by India; when it was intended that the necessary resolution to charge the revenues of India for the cost of sending to Suakin the regiments now detailed for duty in the Soudan should be submitted to the House; and, whether, if it was intended that any portion of the charge, ordinary or extraordinary, should ultimately fall upon the revenues of India, the consent of the Government of India had been asked.—Lord G. Hamilton: according to precedent no resolution is necessary for the employment of Indian troops outside India unless a charge is imposed upon the Indian revenue. In answer to the third question I have to state that any decision arrived at as to the apportionment of any part of the expenses to the Indian Government will be fully considered.—Sir C. Dilke: Is not the noble lord aware that on March 9, 1885, a directly opposite opinion was given on behalf of the Government on the point covered by the first part of the question?—Lord G. Hamilton: I have stated that according to precedent no resolution has been moved unless a charge is imposed upon the Indian revenue. I do not know to whom the right hon. gentleman refers or who made the speech.—Sir C. Dilke: The Under-Secretary of State.—Lord G. Hamilton: I can only say that I am advised that what I have stated is correct. I have not read all the speeches with regard to the matter, but I have followed precedent.—Sir C. Dilke: I beg to give notice that unless this matter is raised at an earlier date I shall call attention to it on the motion for the adjournment at the Whitsuntide recess.—Mr. Curzon, in reply to Mr. Labouchere, said the military force that is to be sent from India will be employed for the defence of Suakin and the surrounding district according to the judgment of the Sirdar. It is not intended that the Indian troops should take part in the operations in the valley of the Nile. No agreement has been entered into between Her Majesty's Government and the Italian Government in respects to military action in the Soudan.—Mr. Lough: How many troops are going from India to Suakin?—Mr. Curzon: I think fifty British officers, sixty native officers, and between 2000 and 2500 men. I will ve[illegible] why the particular hon. member desires it.—Mr. J. Morley asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was proposed to give the House an opportunity of deciding upon the employment of Indian troops at Suakin, in conformity with the principle laid down in 1882 by the then Secretary of State for India, that, both legally and constitutionally, there was reserved to Parliament full control over all [illegible] the employment of Indian troops beyond the frontiers of India. The right hon. gentleman added that the Secretary of State referred to was the present Duke of Devonshire.—Mr. Balfour: On the point of actual law there is no obligation to have the assent of Parliament unless an extra charge is thrown upon Indian finance. But precedent is undoubtedly in favour of giving Parliament an opportunity of discussing in these cases whether India should bear [illegible] charges. Such a day, on that assumption, will of course be given to the House. (Opposition cheers.)—Mr. J. Morley: Has the right hon. gentleman read the passage to which the question refers? The speech was made by Lord Hartington on July 31, 1882, when the right hon. gentleman's noble colleague laid down the principle which [illegible] indicated in the question, and implied that the House was to have full control over the question whether Indian troops were to be employed at all outside India.—Mr. Balfour: I do not feel called upon to give any authoritative interpretation of speeches made thirteen years ago.—Mr. J. Morley: I shall put a further question on Thursday.—Sir C. Dilke: Can the right hon gentleman give the House any information as to when the question will be submitted to the House?—Mr. Balfour: I will endeavour to consult the convenience of the House, but I cannot name a day.

On Wednesday, May 13.—Sir C. Dilke said that the First Lord of the Treasury was reported in all the daily papers except one to have said yesterday afternoon that precedent was undoubtely in favour of giving Parliament, when a movement of Indian troops away from India was proposed, an opportunity of discussing whether India should bear the ordinary charges connected therwith. In one paper, however, —an important one—the right hon. gentleman was represented as using the expression "extraordinary charges" instead of "ordinary charges." He wished to ask whether the word "extraordinary" that occurred in this report was an error.—Mr. Balfour: Yes, sir, I think that is so. The view of the Government—at least, my view—on the legal point is that there is no strict obligation to bring forward a resolution in this House if India is only charged the ordinary expenses; but precedent is in favour of having a resolution even in these circumstances, and it is not therefore proposed to break through that precedent, although the precedent is not absolutely universal.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS IN INDIA.

On May 14 in answer to Sir W. Wedderburn, Lord G. Hamilton said: It is true that the question as to the establishment of Legislative Councils in Burma and in the Punjab is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and that I am, expecting to receive a report from them on the subject but I am, of course, unable in the meantime to give any opinion as to the decision which may be arrived at.

THE INDIAN TROOPS FOR SUAKIN AND MOMBASA.

In reply to Mr Schwann as to whether native East Indian soldiers were informed on their enlistment that they were liable to be sent out of India for service abroad, Lord G. Hamilton said: Under Article 1 of the Indian Articles of War a native soldier is enlisted to go wherever he is ordered by land or sea." The liability to be sent on foreign service is carefully explained to all recruits.—Mr. Buchanan asked the the Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India had given its consent to the revenues of India being charged with the expenses either ordinary or extraordinary, of the troops to be sent to Suakin; and whether he would lay upon the table, as was done in a similar case in 1882-83, the telegrams and correspondence with the Government of India on the subject? He also desired to ask the noble lord whether, in view of his statement of March 2, he could now tell the House whether India was to bear any part of the charge for the expenses of the Indian force recently sent to Mombasa?—Lord G. Hamilton: I am in correspondence with the Government of India, and I will follow the precedent of 1882-83 in laying the correspondence and telegrams on the table of the House. As regards the second question, it would be convenient if the hon. gentleman will allow me to defer this question till to-morrow when I hope to make a statement both with regard to Suakin and Mombasa.—Mr. Labouchere: who is actually paying for the ships which are chartered for the removal of the troops from Bombay?—Lord G. Hamilton: There is an account periodically adjusted between the Indian and Imperial Government, by which advances are made for convenience, and it is the practice to advance sums from the Indian Treasury in connection with the transport of troops from India. These advances are not held to be charges.—Mr. J. Morley asked what was the estimated cost per month for ordinary expenses of the Indian military force that is being despatched to Suakin.—Lord G. Hamilton: The approximate monthly cost in India of the native troops under orders for Suakin is Rx. 9,000, or £5,000.—Mr. Morley: Does this include superannuation charges?—Lord G. Hamilton: No; I think not. It is their ordinary pay and allowances.—Mr. Morley: I assume after what fell from the noble lord just now, that to-morrow is the day to be devoted to the discussion of the subject.—Mr. Balfour: All that my noble friend said was that to-morrow he would make a statement, both with regard to the Indian troops to be sent to Suakin and those sent to Mombasa. I propose to give the first Parliamentary day after the conclusion of the Committee stage of the bill now under discussion to debate of the question. (Opposition cries of "Oh, oh," and Ministerial cheers.

CIVIL SERVANTS' GRIEVANCES IN INDIA.

THE following letter has been sent to the home paper for publication:—

European Civil Services Association, 45, Pall Mall S. W., May 5, 1896.

Richmond T. W. Ritchie, Esq., Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India.

Dear Sir,—I am desired by the London Committee of the European Civil Services of India Association to submit to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India a request that his Lordship will be so good as to receive a deputation from the Association, who desire to lay before his Lordship a statement of the grievances of the Services, in continuation of the statement to his Lordship's predecessor on the 10th August, 1893.

The Association wishes respectfully to submit to the Secretary of State that certain hopes were raised by the words of his lordship's predecessor on that occasion—foundad, as those words undoubtedly were, on the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in July, 1890. The Services have been anxiously awaiting the fulfilment of those hopes, especially in relation to the shortening of the period of service for pension, to the limits of pension, and to the other points examined by the Select Committee, and recommended by them to the generous consideration of the Government of India. Orders have now, however, been issued by the Government of India which practically leave unredressed most of the grievous hardships of which the Services have so long complained.

The Association hopes to be able to convince his Lordship that the only concession of any real value ever made to the Services was that one which was specifically ordered by the Select Committee—the points left to the grace of the Government of India being invariably either decided against the Services or dealt with so as to give them little or no relief in practice.

The Association represents those Services, formerly classed as uncovenanted, which now include the majority of the more highly educated European Civil Services of the Crown in India. Their officers, though still without any direct voice in advising the Government, are now to be found in every grade of the Indian Civil Services, except as to the very higher ranks that are still reserved to the Covenanted and Military Services, or to the direct nomination of the Secretary of State. It happens that some representatives of the higher grades still on active service in India are at house on furlough and the Indian Committees have duly accredited them to the London Committee. The London Committee, therefore, hopes that his Lordship, should be kindly assent to the request of the Committee to receive a deputation will permit the deputation to consist in part of officers on the Active List, as was done by Lord Kimberley in 1893.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

J. S. HEYMAN.
Secretary to the London Committee, E. C. Services Association.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—MAY 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J McC Dowie	Lt-Col J F D Fordyce
Mr J H Cox	Major T C Pears
Mr C A Wilkins	Major J D H Waller
Mr P G Melitus, CIE	Major H S Massy
Mr N R Cumberlege	Major H M Temple
Mr G W Vidal	Major C J L Stuart
Mr J Possmann	Major F G Delamain
Mr A F Steinberg	Capt J B Melville
Mr H Dawson	Capt M W Baugh
Mr H Wooster	Capt F A Loudon
Mr H F Cotgrave	Capt R E Foley
Mr G E Coles	Capt W L Maxwell
Mr F Field	Capt W N M Cooke
Mr P T S Large	Capt J A Gibbon
Mr J W Manlon	Lieut W A S Kincaide
Mr G G Hiley	Lieut J S Swan
Mr G Humfress	Lieut S H E Nicholas
Mr G C Stawell	Lieut H G Benn
Mr H F D Pennington	Lieut C J Windham
Mr E B Steedman	Lieut A H D Reach
Mr H S Harinall	Lieut A K Rawlins
Mr A Forbes, CIE	Lieut P C Smallwood
Mr C Tennson	Lieut H H Sprouls
Mr J H Thornhill	Surg-Major-Gen C E Mc Vittie
Mr W E Hankin	
Mr A J L Grimes	Surg-Lt-Col D P Mac-Donald
Mr W C Boyce	
Mr W F Hicks	Brig-Surg-Lt-Col H J Hazlett
Mr J H Merriman	
Mr H D Taylor	Bde-Surg-Lt-Col G Massy
Mr J A O'Maley	Bde-Surg-Lt-Col E Fawcett
Mr F R Jardine	
Mr S D Pears	Surg-Major W H Burke
Brig-Gen Sir B Blood, KCB	Surg-Major J A Cunningham
Col G E Hancock	Rev A E Stone
Col J P D Vanrenen	Hony-Lt A Heapy
Lt-Col J B Watts	

GRANTED EXTENTION OF LEAVE.

Mr H E Sweet, 6 mos	Lieut O M J DaCosta, 4 mos
Mr J V Cooke, 2 mos	
Lieut-Col T R M Macpherson, 1 year	Lieut R J Bentinck, 5 mos
Major E A Barclay, 6 mos	Condr W C Parfitt, 4 mos
Capt J O Mennie, 14 days	Condr E R Adkin, till Dec 21, 1896
Capt R Southey, 3 mos	
Lieut J C Young, 7 days	Condr J S Rush, 4 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G W Mungavin	Lieut D C Young
Mr J C Hewitt	Lieut H Lowther
Mr D W G Cowie	Lieut A K Blair
Lt-Col E H Fitzherbert	Lieut A H Allenby
Capt J R Smith.	

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES
ot delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies. Re'l, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

DEBATE ON THE TRANSVAAL.

IN the house of Commons on March 8, one of the greatest Houses of the Session assembled to listen to Mr. Chamberlain's statement on the affairs of South Africa, with special reference to the future of the British South Africa Company and the action of Mr. Cecil Rhodes in relation to the recently-communicated "cypher telegrams." The Peers' Gallery was quite inadequate for the accommodation of the members of the Upper House, and a number had to be content with standing room at the head of the staircase. Prominent among them were the ex-Speaker, Viscount Peel; Lord Loch, the late High Commissioner; Viscount Knutsford, a former Colonial Secretary; the Earl of Selborne, Under-Secretary for the Colonies; the Duke of Abercorn, Chairman of the London Board of the Chartered Company; the Earl of Dudley, the Lord Chief Justice, Earl Cadogan, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Portsmouth, the Earl of Verulam, the Earl of Benbigh, and Lord Morris. In the Diplomatic enclosure were the Austrian and United States Ambassadors and the Danish Minister; while in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery were Mr. Montagu White, the Consul-General of the Transvaal; and Sir Charles Euan-Smith, Mrs. Chamberlain, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Miss Balfour, Lady Tweedmouth, Lady Farquhar, Lady Cecil Montagu, Madame de Bille, Mrs. J. W. Lowther, Lady Betty Balfour, Lady Ribblesdale and Mrs. George Curzon were among the ladies who found seats in Mrs. Gully's special gallery behind the Chair. The demand for seats in the public galleries was unusually great. The Members Benches were equally crowded.

When the House went into Committee of Supply on the Colonial Estimates, Sir William Harcourt, speaking on the vote for the Colonial Office, reminded the House that nearly three months had elapsed since there was a considerable discussion in the House on the affairs of South Africa. He claimed for himself and his friends that since the Session opened they had exercised a prudent and patriotic reserve; but he urged that now the Pretoria trials were at an end the situation—according to Mr. Chamberlain's own statement on Feb. 13—had entirely changed. The cypher telegrams had thrown the conduct of Dr. Jameson and his companions into the background. "It is obvious," he went on, "from these telegrams, that the whole of this affair was conducted in Johannesburg and in Cape Town by persons who were the principal and responsible directors of the Chartered Company, and it is consequently with the directors of the Chartered Company that we have to deal." The authenticity of the telegrams was undoubted, and, seeing that the company exercised the delegated authority of the British Crown we, as a nation, who had made could also unmake the company's authority. "If," he added, amidst Opposition cheers, "their conduct is dishonourable, it is we who are dishonourable, and if we are willing accomplices in that dishonour, it is upon our heads that the dishonour must fall." Continuing, he entered upon what he called the painful task "of tracing the true history of the transactions as shown in the telegrams." This necessitated his reading them almost in extenso, which he did with a running commentary that evoked frequent cheers from his followers. The conclusion he drew from these documents was that "this laudable and Constitutional agitation was conducted and stimulated and financed from the offices of the Chartered Company in Cape Town, under the auspices of the Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, who was aided by the resources of the De Beers Company and the Gold Fields Company." The transaction bore "the most noisome odour of the Stock Exchange," its "very lingo was that of company promoting"—"flotation," and the rest. He turned aside for a moment to say a good word for the Uitlander Reformers who had been denounced as "spiritless outcasts" because they would not support the raid, and concluded his survey of the telegrams by insisting that the reputation of the English name had been seriously compromised in the face of the world by those who had been entrusted with authority. "The question is," he continued, "what are we going to do?" Assuming that the company was to continue to exist, was the country justified in continuing it in the present hands? In his opinion, the decision could not be postponed. He expressed his astonishment at the conduct of "that set of gentlemen who call themselves the board of directors of the Chartered Company in London" who had deferred accepting Mr. Rhodes's resignation, considering that he had treated them with supreme contempt, broken his trust, and jeopardised the property. If, he urged, the company was to go on, it must be placed in capable and trustworthy hands. Though he did not believe that Mr. Rhodes was personally actuated by a desire for gain, he reminded his hearers that the lust of dominion could lead men quite as much astray as the greed of gold. It was too true, he feared, that the spirit of these transactions had been the spirit of Mammon—"the least erected spirit," in the words of Milton, "that fell from Heaven." This gambling spirit, this accursed thirst for gold, had eaten into the English pople; and he asked how, if the Chartered Compay was to remain under its present controllers, it was possible to make a reasonable and friendly settlement with the Transvaal Government? "If," he added, amidst cheers, counter cheers, and cries of "Oh," "this is the treatment President Kruger is to receive from his Suzerain, how can you complain that he should look for support elsewhere?" If the English Government were going to condone a transaction of this kind, what a lesson in public morals they would read to the Colonies, and to the world at large! It was such things as these that enabled our enemies to cast the taunt of "Perfide Albion" in our teeth. Mr. Chamberlain had already shown decision and courage; the Opposition desired to support him, but the only path of safety in the present difficulty was the one that could be trodden by honest men. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain, who was received with loud cheers, said the right hon. gentleman had devoted the greater part of his speech to one phase only of the South African question—namely, to the position created by the inroad into the Transvaal, upon which light had been thrown by the cypher telegrams. But the House would expect him to make a general review, and explain the policy of the Government as a whole. The powerful and able indictment of the right hon. gentleman was a speech for the prosecution, not only of the Uitlander prisoners under their sentence, and the men under trial in this country. (Ministerial cheers.) He could not follow the right hon. gentleman into matters now sub judice. As to the general character of the telegrams, there was, he imagined, but one opinion, and if the sole object were the condemnation of these telegrams and the policy they indicated, there would be no difficulty whatever in obtaining that condemnation without further discussion. (Cheers.) But they would make a serious mistake if they treated these messages as of supreme importance, and lost sight for a moment of the main principles which were involved, and the policy of this and all preceding Governments. (Ministerial cheers.) The first subject and essential feature of our policy was that the authority and influence of this country should be predominant in South Africa. (Ministerial cheers.) The second was to bring about union and concord between the two great races inhabiting that country. (Cheers.) One of the most deplorable results of the raid had been to a certain extent to place in jeopardy he first object, and undoubtedly to delay the realisation of the other. But they remained the objects of British policy. (Ministerial cheers.) As regarded the first, we carned our position in South Africa by lavish expenditure of blood and treasure. There would hardly be a South Africa, in the ordinary sense of the word, but for our efforts, and the Transvaal itself owed much of its present security to the action of this country. On this point opinion in this country was unanimous, and was there anyone who could confidently say that this supremacy had not been threatened? (Ministerial cheers.) It was a point upon which he would not dilate, but it was a point which he kept always in mind. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) As to the concord of the two races, there could be no permanent prosperity and happiness in south Africa without the realisation of the same state of things as had been attained in Canada. There had been faults on both sides. He was a member of the Government which consented to the retrocession of the Transvaal to the Boers, though this country had the power to retain it, because the Government of that day believed the annexation to have been made under a mistaken impression that the Boers were in favour of that step. But they might look for the loyal and faithful performance of the conditions of that retrocession. (Ministerial cheers.) There had been continual invasions or threats of invasion upon territories outside the Transvaal and upon British territory which had all been a breach of the sprit and letter of the Convention—(renewed cheers)—and with regard to the Bechuanaland raid by Transvial Boers, Sir Hercules Robinson was moved to indignation against it as "an impudent breach of the Convention." (Renewed cheers.) If, then, there had been causes for race suspicion and hatred on the one side, there was some cause for race suspicion on the other. (Hear, hear.) The grievances of the Uitlanders had been admitted by public opinion, Dutch and English, in South Africa, and by public opinion in Europe, and these admitted grievances were due to successive laws passed since the Convention of 1881, one of which had the object and effect of depriving the majority of the present population of all share in the control of administration. And, lastly, there was the closing of the drifts, which had been pronounced to be a breach of the Convention of 1881. To effect a reconciliation between the two races was at one time the dearest ambition of Mr. Rhodes, and if President Kruger had come to this country many suspicions might have been removed, misunderstandings done away with, and a better era have been commenced. But President Kruger refused to discuss the grievances of the Uitlanders, and desired to discuss the modification of Article 4 of the London Convention, and so the invitation was withdrawn. He did not blame President Kruger for this, not only with reference to this visit, but with reference to the treatment of the prisoners and all matters under discussion. President Kruger was in a position of great difficulty, and he did not blame him in the least for seeking to carry into effect the opinion of the Volksraad, upon whose good will and support he was largely dependent. (Opposition cheers.) What was to be the next step? (A Voice: "You go out.") Some had talked of an ultimatum. That must have led to war, and he would not discuss such a contingency. (Cheers.) They had taken note of President Kruger's promise to take up the question of the Uitlanders' grievances at the Volksraad now sitting, and they awaited with some confidence the result. They had thought it desirable that Sir Hercules Robinson should pay a short visit to this country, and he took that opportunity of denying the statement that any differences had arisen between himself and the High Commissioner. Sir Hercules Robinson had the confidence of the Cape Parliament, President Kruger, and the Government of the Orange Free State, and there was no foundation whatever for the rumour that it was the intention of the Government to recall him (Sir Hercules.) He hoped he would be able to undertake and complete the work he had in hand. (Cheers.) When he arrived in this country they would be able to concert a plan of action for the future, which must depend upon Dutch feeling. If they could bring back Dutch opinion in favour of efforts to secure these reforms in the Transvaal, he believed they might succeed, but it was a policy which would require patience. (Cheers.) Breathing space was what was most wanted. Sir Jacobus de Wet, the British Agent at Pretoria, was an old gentleman—(laughter) —advanced in years, who had earned his rest.—(Renewed laughter.) Of course the question of his successor would require to be very carefully examined, and the Government did not propose to deal with it until they had the opportunity of consulting Sir Hercules Robinson. So much for the general policy of the Government. Now, as to the situation created by the cypher telegrams as it affected Mr. Rhodes and the Chartered Company, they heard that President Kruger had more telegrams—(laughter)—and he had, of course, a perfect right to produce his information at the proper time. (Renewed laughter.) It might be said that the telegrams so far known here showed (1) That Mr. Rhodes and one at any rate, of the directors of the Chartered Company knew and approved of the proceedings of the Reform Committee. (2) That the same gentlemen knew and approved of the preparations for an entry into the Transvaal in certain eventualities. (3) That Mr. Rhodes disapproved and tried to stop the invasion at the moment at which it actually took place (Cheers.) He was informed that Mr. Rhodes, not content merely with messages through the telegraph, sent a special messenger to Dr. Jameson, urging him on no account to cross the frontier. The matter was subjudice. The right hon. gentleman asked what the Government meant to do. What would the right hon. gentleman propose to do? On what principle would he proceed? Was it punishment or reversion? Whatever errors Mr. Rhodes had committed, he had rendered great services in Cape Colony in bringing together Dutch and English, and, above all, in making impossible a project which must have seriously limited the extension of British dominion in South Africa. (Ministerial cheers.) There were many at the Cape who still saw in him their greatest benefactor, and in a crisis like the present, when British authority in South Africa was threatened, they were bound to pay attention to that section of the population who were well-wishers to British rule. (Renewed cheers.) What did the right hon. gentleman suggest?

Sir W. Harcourt said he suggested that Mr. Rhodes should not be managing director of the company, and that the direction of the Chartered Company should be reformed. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain: Either in one direction or the other Mr. Rhodes had been rightly deprived of any possible power of further mischief. The Government had taken every step to secure that, not an armed man in the whole territory could be moved without what was practically the authority of the Crown. The intention and belief of the Government was that they had practically secured the Transvaal against any such proceeding, and they were willing to give President Kruger any guarantee he could reasonably ask which would reasonably remove even the shred of a suspicion. (Cheers.) But should Mr. Rhodes remain in his official position in connection with the company? If he refused to advise the directors upon the matter, and it was not, he thought, unreasonable that they should take a little time to consider the question. He (the Colonial Secretary) did not feel it to be his duty at the present moment to offer any opinion, but he belived Mr. Rhodes's proper place to be in South Africa, and to make atonement by devoting his energies to the development of the great territory which bears his name. (Ministerial cheers.) As regarded the Government at home, he had arrived at the decided conclusion that a Parliamentary inquiry while the trials were proceeding would be unusual and undesirable. When the judicial proceedings were ended the Government would review the situation. As at present advised, they were of opinion that the proper course would be to appoint a Joint Committee of both Houses. (Radical cries of "Oh!") Hon. gentlemen who said "Oh" were not well acquainted with our Parliamentary history of this country. (Ministerial cheers.) Such a Committee would examine the charter and its operation, and consider whether any amendments were desirable. (Hear, hear.) The Committee would investigate not merely recent events, but the genesis of the Transvaal war, complaints of the general character of the civil administration, and the future destiny of the British sphere of influence now retained for the decision of Parliament in the hands of the Government. Administration by charter was open to grave inconveniences and serious danger, but so was the acceptance of full Government responsibility. Already the Chartered Company had spent on railways, telegraphs, and roads half a million sterling. The cost of the Matabele war was £120,000, and the expense of administration was over one million sterling. He had mentioned these facts to show the alarm to the position of the British tax-payer and the position of these territories if all this money had to be got from the pocket of the former, or if these territories were to be starved and their development delayed. (Ministerial cheers.) Still, the Government would come to this inquiry with an open mind, and must not be considered as pledged in any degree either for or against a revocation of the charter. The policy of the Government would be to prevent an indiscriminate repetition of the proceedings they all regretted; (2) it was the proposal of the Government that there should be a full inquiry, to include the whole administration of the charter of the company; and, lastly it was the general policy of the Government to continue by every legitimate means, and especially by the pressure of public opinion in South Africa, there efforts to secure a fair and equal treatment for British subjects in the Transvaal, and to restore confidence and amity between the two great races in South Africa. (Cheers.) He expressed gratitude to the Opposition for the support they had given to to the Government, and hoped that confidence and support would be continued in their efforts to pursue and complete the policy they had initiated. (Loud cheers.)

A comparatively dull debate was carried on in a thin House for several hours. Mr. Courtney approved of the prompt and wise policy of the Colonial Secretary hitherto, but feared that by delaying action now in regard to Mr. Rhodes and the Chartered Company he was repeating the blunder of 1880—a blunder for which we should have to pay. How could they hope to restore amity between Dutch and English while those implicated in recent events remained in control?—Mr. Wyndham doubted if the majority of the Dutch in South Africa had vindictive feelings against Mr. Rhodes.—Dr. Clark said the Transvaal had shown more liberality to the mining interests than any other country in the world.—Mr. Labouchere said the truth was that a gang of shady financiers had for years been keeping a gambling establishment, with the Union Jack flying over it, and the aristocracy had rallied to it and punted in it. (Opposition cheers.) He believed that if Mr. Chamberlain had been given a free hand they would have heard very little more of Mr. Rhodes in connection with the Chartered Company. Mr. Rhodes was a Privy Councillor, bound to allegiance to the Crown, yet he deceived the High Commissioner and deceived the Colonial Secretary by denying his connection with this raid. (Ministerial interruption and Opposition cheers.) He charged Mr. Rhodes with having acted in a despicable way to advance his own monetary interests. (Renewed Ministerial interruption, and Mr. Burns: "Where did he get his millions?") How could they urge on the prosecution of Dr. Jameson, who was a mere instrument, when Mr. Rhodes remained a Privy Chancellor?—Mr. R. A. Yerburgh remarked that it must not be forgotten that, owing to the action of Mr. Rhodes, England still retained the paramount power in South Africa, which might not have been the case but for the intrigues of Germany being checkmated.—Mr. Buxton said it seemed to him that the one course of action open to the Government in the circumstances that had arisen in the last few days was, without necessarily assuming the guilt of Mr. Rhodes, to demand, in the first place, an explanation from that gentleman, and unless that explanation was satisfactory, to suspend him from his position of managing director. He knew Mr. Rhodes personally, and had an admiration for him. He felt that in the past he had done a great deal for the Imperial interest in South Africa, but after all however great might be a man's deeds in the past, when he made a mistake he must abide by the consequences. If he had brought the national honour into disrepute, he must take the responsibility. They on that side felt that the Government should not be allowed to throw the responsibility on to the proposed Committee of Inquiry, but for the rest they agreed with Mr. Chamberlain in agreeing that though the Uitlanders had grievances to be remedied, they had by their own action seriously prejudiced their own position and that it would have been impossible for the Government to do more than make the representations which they had made.—Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett remarked that, after all, the famous telegram had told them very little which they did not know before. (Laughter.) He went on to protest against the present British policy as tending to stimulate the Afrikander or separatist feeling in South Africa, and to express a fear that the Colonial Secretary's speech that night, in which he had practically thrown over the Uitlanders, would go far to render that feeling still stronger. The hon. gentleman was still speaking at midnight, when, under the Standing Orders progress was reported, and the House resumed.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND PRESIDENT KRUGER.

The following telegram has (says the "Times" Cape Town correspondent) been received by the High Commissioner from Mr. Chamberlain in reply to President Kruger's message complaining of the attitude of her Majesty's Government:—

"I fear that the President of the South African Republic has been misled by an abbreviated report of the debate, and I deprecate hasty and premature judgments on telegraphic summaries of speeches which can be properly appreciated only when read as a whole. The President has been misinformed if he supposes that Her Majesty's Government have taken the part of any of the British South Africa Company's directors, including Mr. C. J. Rhodes, with regard to any connection which they may be hereafter proved to have had with the present raid. It is incorrect to say that the alleged action of the persons who knew of the inroad beforehand and supported it has been defended by Her Majesty's Government or by any responsible persons on the ground that they acted in the interest of and for the extension of Imperialism in South Africa. On the contrary, while appreciating Mr. Rhodes's services in the past, Her Majesty's Government have condemned the raid and the conduct of all parties implicated by the telegrams recently published.

"Her Majesty's Government have promised a full Parliamentary inquiry, as soon as the legal proceedings against Dr. Jameson and his officers have been concluded, to examine the charter granted to the British South Africa Company and the operation of its provisions, and to consider whether any improvements in it are desirable. Such an inquiry will go into the whole subject not only of recent events, but of the whole administration. Her Majesty's Government cannot be expected to pronounce any decision as to the future of the company until the Parliamentary Committee has made its recommendation.

"In the meantime Her Majesty's Government cannot see that the exercise of clemency by the President in the case of the persons who pleaded guilty in the trial at Pretoria is, or ought to be, dependent upon the language of some unknown and unspecified persons who have been supposed to defend the inroad, and they have confidence that the President will take no account of such irresponsible utterances, if any, in deciding what is right to be done in the general interests of South Africa and in accordance with what are believed to be the generous sentiments of the President himself.

"I wish to take this opportunity to tender to the President my sincere sympathy with his Honour in connection with the illness of Mdme. Kruger, of which I have heard with the greatest regret."

SIR GRAHAM BOWER'S APPOINTMENT.

The Exchange Telegraph Company is officially informed that Sir Graham Bower has been selected to proceed to Pretoria to take Sir Jacobus de Wet's place. Sir Graham will administer the Cape during Sir H. Robinson's visit to England, and no doubt will pay a visit to the Transvaal; but nothing has yet been settled in regard to the successor of Sir Jacobus de Wet.

THE OUTLOOK IN JOHANNESBURG.

The "Times" Pretoria correspondent reports, as the result of a visit to Johannesburg, that the commercial and industrial outlook there is very unsatisfactory and is causing uneasiness. The rinderpest grows more and more destructive.

THE UNITED STATES, SPAIN, AND CUBA.

THE relations between the United States and Spain have become critical owing to the condemnation to death by a Havana Court-martial of five prisoners captured on board the Competitor, a filibustering schooner. Two of the condemned men are American citizens, and one is said to be a British subject. The Government of the United States has protested strongly against the execution of the capital penalty on a conviction by Court-martial. The British Government have also made representations on the subject and the Spanish Governmeat has ordered the sentence to be suspended. Gen. Weyler, the Commander-in-Chief in Cuba, however, is stated to be greatly irritated at the attitude of the United States Government, and to have threatened to resign his office if the sentences are not carried out.

The feeling excited in the United States by the death-sentences passed by a summary Court-martial on Americans captured on board the Competitor is said, by the "Times" New York correspondent, to be such as no Government can trifle with. The "New York Herald," which has hitherto been friendly to Spain, and opposed to jingoism, declares that if the prisoners be executed no power on earth could avert war.

An energetic remonstrance, addressed by Mr. Olney to the Spanish Government, is said to have produced a deep impression in Madrid, but, according to a Ministerial organ, it relates exclusively to the form of the trial, and not to the penalty to be imposed.

Public opinion in Madrid is vehemently opposed to the interference of the United States in the affairs of Cuba. It is maintained that the rebels are constantly receiving assistance from America, without which the insurrection would have been suppressed long ago.

The Spanish Chambers were opened, on May 11, by the Queen-Regent, who was accompanied by the King. In the Speech read by Her Majesty it was declared that insurrection had broken out in Cuba because the rebels desired independence and not local autonomy. If the insurrection triumphed Cu

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING AND MR. BALESTIER.

An action brought by Mr. Rudyard Kipling against his brother-in-law Mr. Beatty Balestier, came on for hearing at Brattleborough, on May 12. The New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" sends the following report of the proceedings:—

At nine o'clock this morning the court-room in Brattleborough was crowded to suffocation, and people began forcing their way into the galleries in such numbers that it was decided to transfer the trial to "Festival Hall," a large public-room in the town used for balls and assemblies. This was soon filled to overflowing. Of the parties to the case Mr. Balestier was the first to enter the room, closely followed by Mr. Kipling. Both of these gentlemen then accompanied by their lawyers, retired to a private room adjoining the court, and remained in consultation there for a quarter of an hour. They then came back into court and the trial was proceeded with. It is supposed some attempt to bring about a reconciliation had been made and that it had failed.

Mr. Kipling was the first witness. He testified as follows: "While I was riding a bicycle on Wednesday last I met my brother-in-law, Mr. Beatty Balestier. He was driving. Mr. Balestier called on me to stop, and told me I had made certain statements reflecting on his character. He said I must retract them. Those statements, he said, were to the effect that I had lent him money and helped him financially. He seemed very excited. I tried to pacify him, and assured him of my kindly feeling towards him, and that nothing could be further from my intention than to injure him. He refused to listen to me, and became very abusive. He acted like an insane man, jumped out of his wagon and rushed across the road, shaking his fists in the air, and making a gesture as though about to draw a pistol. He told me that he would give me one week to publicly retract all that I had said of him. In case I refused, he said he would thrash the life out of me. I asked him if he meant to offer me personal violence. He replied, 'Yes, if licking you is personal violence.' This is the first time in my life I was ever threatened, and I did not exactly know what one is called upon to do in such a case. The safer course, I thought, would be to have my brother-in-law arrested until he could cool down."

During cross-examination by Mr. Balestier's lawyer Mr. Kipling admitted that certain things he had said did reflect somewhat unpleasantly up n his brother-in-law. He also agreed that any money he had ever given to the defendant was in the way of a purely business transaction.

Mr. Balestier then entered the witness-box. The alleged threats, he said, were merely of a general character. He had, he said, gone through a great deal of trouble on account of financial reverses. He had been declared a bankrupt, but had appealed from the decree to a higher court, in order that it might be set aside, and he expected a decision in the case to be given next week. He had felt irritated at Mr. Kipling's remarks, but used no worse language to his brother-in law than the latter had used to him. He believed that Mr. Kipling had taken out a warrant for his (defendant's) arrest, because he (Mr. Balestier) was a large and stronger man than himself, and Mr. Kipling was afraid of being thrashed. He did not believe that Mr. Kipling stood in any fear of his life.

Mr. Balestier was bound over in the sum of 1000l. to keep the peace. The defendant was formerly manager of an engraving company in New York that made a speciality of supplying newspapers with illustrations. He is thirty-four years of age and a man of Herculean stature.

THE LATE SHAH OF PERSIA.

On May 8, Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Minister at Taheran, visited the Palace at Taheran to present in the Queen's name a wreath as a last tribute of respect to the late Shah.

The Queen's wreath and Lord Salisbury's message (on behalf of Her Majesty) appear to have produced a most excellent effect at Taheran. The presentation of the wreath is described by the "Times" correspondent as "a touching and unexpected ceremony." When Sir Mortimer Durand and his secretaries went to the Palace at five o'clock in the afternoon, they were received by a great concourse of the people, and taken to the circular amphitheatre of "takia," where the Shah's body is lying in state. The Shah's relatives laid the Queen's wreath on the head of the coffin, and one from the Legation at the feet; and the Sadr Azam replied that the family were deeply touched, and would never forget this mark of respect to their dead King and father.

The following reply to the Queen's message to the new Shah of Persia has been received by Lord Salisbury and forwarded to Her Majesty:—

Telegram from the Shah of Persia to Lord Salisbury, May 8, 1896: Having received your telegram, request you to convey to Her Majesty my most hearty thanks for the repeated signs of her kind sympathy in the great trial I and my people have sustained by the loss of my beloved father. It will be my constant aim to follow the footsteps of that glorious Sovereign particularly as regards the friendly relations he maintain d so firmly with England. I am glad to hear that my selection of the Minister who has rendered great services to my illustrious father, and is serving myself now with much fidelity to be my Sadr Azam, has produced such a good impression on Her Majesty.—(Signed) Mozaffer-ud-din, Kadjar.

The Porte has issued a formal denial of the report that it has refused to grant the extradition of Jemal-ed-din and other Persian subjects.

The Persian Minister, being unable at present to acknowledge individually the many messages of sympathy and condolence addressed to him on the lamentable event which has thrown him and his country into the deepest grief and mourning, begs, through the courtesy of the Press, to offer his sincere thanks for these renewed tokens of friendship and goodwill towards the Persian empire on the part of the British people.

With the making over of the mud fort of Chageh to Captain McMahon and the withdrawal of the Afghan garrison, one of the old points at issue with the Amir of Kabul has been disposed of finally, says a contemporary. Three or four years ago the Government of India had a strong difference of opinion with his Highness regarding three places which his troops had occupied. These were Asmar in the Kunar Valley to the north of Jellalabad; Wano on the borders of Waziristan; and Chageh, which lies one 120 miles due west of Kalat, and is consequently in Baluchistan proper. The negotiations conducted by Sir Mortimer Durand resulted in a compromise. The Amir held tenaciously to Asmar, in the neighbourhood of which his forces had been engaged for several months against the Bajouris under Umra Khan. His prestige was at stake, as the withdrawal of his troops would have been an open humiliation inflicted upon him by the Government of India. He was, therefore, allowed to retain the Kunar Valley. As regards Wano he frankly admitted that he desired to have no control over the Waziris, and his agent was promptly recalled. But when delimitation operations came to be carried out the Mahsuds resented the appearance of the Joint Commission and the action at Wano testified to their determination to ignore the agreement concluded between the Government and the Amir. It was not until their country had been overrun by Sir William Lockhart's force that they accepted the new position. In the matter of Chageh, the Afghans had been guilty of oppressing the Sinjsranis, the tribesmen to whom the village belongs, and it was most undesirable that this state of things should continue. Abdur Rahman did not consider the village of any great importance, and he agreed to the boundary line running to the north of it. As the Afghan garrison remained quietly within the fort and ceased to worry the Sinjaranis, no steps were taken to secure their retirement last year. They were in possession when Captain McMahon began the demarcation of the last section of the Afghan-Baluch frontier, and it was not until the 19th instant that they moved out and left the place to be occupied by the local levies. We are not likely to hear any more of Chageh, unless it some day becomes a station on the great Indo-Persian Railway of the far future.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 23rd May 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	43,953	39,390	4,563	...	75,667	...
Goods	66,934	52,747	14,187	...	...	44,849
Other earnings	6,48.	10,247	...	3,767	...	21,925
Total for week	1,17,367	1,02,384	14,983	...	...	...
Increase...	2251918	2343,005	...	...	8,913	...

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

THE PAGET PAPERS.

In the Paget Papers published this month in London, Sir Augustus Paget, lately British Ambassador to Vienna, has reproduced his father Sir Arthur Paget's diplomatic correspondence during the thirteen years ending 1807. In those thirteen momentous years, Sir Arthur Paget represented his country successively in Berlin, Munich, Palermo, Vienna, and at the Dardanelles. He was one of the youngest, as well as ablest, diplomatists whom the English Foreign Office ever invested with high discretionary powers at critical periods in their history. He was only twenty-three at the date of his appointment (1791) as charge d'Affaires at Berlin; twenty-seven when appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Munich; and thirty when he succeeded Lord Minto in the Austrian Capital. In reading these hundreds of letters, one is impressed with the vast amount of direct powers and responsibilities always possessed if not always enjoyed by British Ambassadors in the easy times of laggard post, before the electric wire tied them to an operator in Westminster. Having withdrawn from the diplomatic service in 1807, when he was only thirty-six, Sir Arthur Paget obstinately refused to be coaxed again from his country life into the career wherein he had won so much distinction. He died in 1840. His life's history is compressed into those thirteen years of diplomacy. Of his school and college life, but little is known. He was sent to Westminster. Bullying of the most atrocious description was common at that time. Sir Augustus writes:

I remember my father mentioning that his brother Edward had once given such a thrashing to one of the bigger boys that it was for some time doubtful whether he would recover from the injuries inflicted upon him, but that he absolutely refused, either at that time or ever afterwards, to reveal the name of his assailant.

Edward became the distinguished Peninsular General whom Wellington esteemed so greatly that when he (the General) was taken prisoner during the retreat from Burgos, Wellington offered his opponent "any number" of French Generals in exchange for Paget. In the correspondence between young Paget, who was then (1791) touring on the Continent, and his friends in England, we catch a glimpse of poor, foolish, well-meaning King Louis, Marie Antoinette, and the Paris mob. It was noised abroad that Louis had taken the Easter Sunday sacrament from a non-juring priest. The King has deserted the people, was the cry—"il est devenu aristocrate." He would leave for St. Cloud, but the mob stopped him, and he sat in the carriage two hours, determined not to get out. He would not permit Lafayette to fire upon the crowd. The Queen tried to speak, when she was "saluted with 'Tais-toi, coquine, ce-n'est pas a donner des ordres ici.'" And so on, from a gossippy letter of Lord Henry Fitzgerald's.

The long series of Paget's letters from Berlin is occupied to a large extent with the question of English subventions to the Prussian Court for the war with France. The British Minister shows pretty plainly how sick he is of "Prussian politics" and "Berlin stupidity." The Prussian people had no stomach for a fight with Republican France, multitudes of them sympathised with the Revolution; and the pair of Ministe ial blockheads (Haugwitz and Mollendorf) would not stir a yard with out British cash. Pa ent's correspondence from Berlin about the proposed marriage of the Prince Regent with Caroline of Brunswick is interesting. Paget, then of the mature age of twenty-three, utters his warning with quite patriarchal solemnity. The Prince Regent was young, Paget's bosom friend, and the diplomatist feels bound to express his opinion that the marriage will be

more calculated to ensure the Misery of Prince of Wales, than promote His happiness, and at a future period the Nation's Welfare ... It has not been without the greatest surprise, sorrow, and indignation that I have learnt that a treaty of marriage is concluding by which His Royal Highness is so unworthily disposed of.

Fancy a woman "unworthy" of the Prince Regent. In a letter to Paget, Lord St. Helens—a real old cynic; we were going to say sinner—disposes of the marriage affair thuswise:

I am afraid, however, that the engagement is too far advanced to be now undoubted, and that for we must endeavour to make best of it and to hush up all bad stories. The other young lady you mention is indeed a Jewel of the very first water, and without flaw.

The "other young lady" was Louise, Princess of Prussia, an accomplished, high-minded woman, who would have been mis rably thrown away upon our Fourth Georges. But ever the Devil (as it is alleged) is not as black as he is painted, and we are bound to say that the Prince's letters to his beloved friend Paget reveal their author in a kindly light. No school miss ever addressed her absent friend more affectionately than his Royal Highness did "my dearest Arthur." In a long letter dated May, 1798, the Prince describes his nearly fatal adventure with a vicious mare. We have read many stories of fights with wild animals, but none better, in its way, than this letter about the fight between the First Gentleman in Europe and (for that lively quarter of an hour) the most vicious beast in Europe. "I was cantering her on the road to Canterbury," quoth the Prince, and she went nearly head over heels over an "unfortunate Stone. The Prince's spur caught in

one of Charles Stone set's cut set large saddle-cloths so that when the mare rose up again she flew me completely under her, with my head and face immediately between her two fore feet, her hind legs one on my right shin bone, the other on my left thigh. She then, neither from fright or vice, indeed I believe a little from both struck at me repeatedly with her fore feet, which I warded off by my hands and arms striking at her fore legs as frequently and repeatedly as I could, in order to avoid by this method to make her fly from me and by that means extricate my left leg which still continued hanging and fastened to the Cloth. At last my right leg—one how or other got from under her hind foot, and being free, I cannot tell how. I fortunately at tuck her in the face with the Spur on that knee just in the Nose, which made her rear with such violence as almost to fall back, by means and the violent exertion she made my left leg was extricated by the piece of the saddle-cloath giving way and coming out upon the end of the neck of the spur, but not till the heel of the boot was torn from the boot. The Mare after having jumped short round and kicked at me twice, she cut the inside of my left Arm very much as also leave the Sinews bare, and which I put up to protect my head. She also, when striking at me with her fore feet, just missed my temples, grazing my left eyebrow and slightly cutting my face from the eyebrow to the cheek bone.

In another letter, dated 7th June, 1799, the Prince expresses the hope that "my dearest Arthur" may soon give up diplomacy and return to his friends; you will enjoy them, says the Prince, and

they will enjoy you, which must be quite out of the question so long as you are to be one of the sanctioned Spies, and hidden lamps of Lord Grenville.

Remarking how he misses his "dear Arthur each hour of the four and twenty," the Prince of Wales proceeds to describe a party which he has just given at Belvoir Castle, the Duchess of Rutland's residence:

to commemorate how happy we used to be with you last year and hope to be for many many years to come, the party were viz., Bathurst, Brummell, Chig, and Bob Monowomery. After the first Glass after dinner every Round was a Bumper to you in the very best Claret I had; Cole thought it too weak. Of course stronger, the old Queen's Ho se Claret, was produced for him which he swore was the pump-up-puppet Chateau Margeau he had ever tasted, and tumbled about ten o'clock smack on his face, and was obliged to be carried off by two stout Servants. The rest were bad enough, God knows, except myself, though my every Glass was a bumper to your health, I can safely swear I never flinched one, dear Arthur, and you well know I am not even an indifferent occasions a shirker. Since that day, the old Girl has never ceased being tipsy twice a day, first at dinner and on—but after supper—for she always makes a regular supper first and a couple of Bottles of Iced Champagne, after a couple of quarts of Small Beer which She calls, you know, a Swig of Beer, has completed about six in the morning the old Gentlewoman since she has been with us here. Upon my Word, I am quite ashamed of the length of this Scrawl. I will therefore only say that there is no one existing, my dear Arthur, who loves you more truly or sincerely than your ever affectionate

GEORGE.

At Munich it was, as Paget's letters show, the old story—give us money. Munich abounded in sympathisers with the French Republic; the Directory's spies were everywhere. The Government itself was suspected of being in secret correspondence with the Directory. The Munich letters contain some interesting references to the Illuminati, a society which, first founded in the sixteenth century as a sentimentally philanthropic body, was revived in the eighteenth as a protest against the destructive criticism of the time, until, owing to the Bavarian Elector's repressive policy, it became a secret and formidable weapon of the French Revolution. In the letter describing his journey from Munich to Palermo, Paget gives a most depressing picture of the ruin caused by the French invasion of Northern Italy. The northern Italian women are, he writes, "hideous." The letters from Vienna disclose the same weakness, irresolution, selfishness, and timidity which the writer had already found at the Prussian, Bavarian, and Neapolitan Courts. In Vienna, Paget lived in almost imperial style. In fact he was nicknamed "the Emperor." He kept thirty carriages, and his tables were stocked on a corresponding scale. The purpose of Paget's mission to the Dardanelles in 1807 was "to induce the Turks to break off their alliance with Napoleon and to conclude peace with Great Britain and Russia." The Treaty of Tilsit, between Alexander and Napoleon, defeated that project. In the Dardanelles correspondence the most interesting letters are Canning's to Sir Arthur Paget. Says Canning in one of his letters:

However strong the Probability may appear that the cumbrous and ill-compacted fabric of the Ottoman Power may not be able long to withstand the Course of Events by which its Destruction has been for some time prepared, it is by no means either the wish or the Interest of His Majesty to be instrumental in precipitating its fall.

Eighty-nine years after Canning's letter, Abdul the Damned is defying Canning's latest successor, and making sport of Concerted Europe. The work is adorned with twenty-four portraits, including those of the Prince Regent, Lady Uxbridge Sir A. Paget, Canning, Admiral Keith, the Queen of Naples, Napoleon, Lord Uxbridge (Wellington's cavalry commander at Waterloo), and Frederick William III. Sir Augustus Paget has not put his material into the form of a history. He simply reproduces all these hundreds of letters, supplies a biographical memoir, and inserts a short historical sketch at each of his father's changes of office. Mrs. J. R. Green contributes some notes. The volumes will be invaluable to all who study the period.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O Co's s s Rohilla, 2,216 tons, Captain F M Tillard, sailed on Saturday last for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line s s Drachenfels, 1,573 tons, Captain G Kenneweg, sailed on Saturday last for Hamburg via Karachee, with a general cargo.

The s s Astrakhan, 2,238 tons, Captain D Evans, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Batoum (2nd May), with a cargo of 1,08,827 cases of kerosine oil.

The s s St Irene, 2,473 tons, Captain R Milestone, sailed on the 30th ultimo for Marseilles and Odessa, with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs Andrews as passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russel, sailed on Saturday last for Karachee, with a general cargo and Mr Van Lennop as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The s s Taif, 895 tons, Captain A Dowie, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Karachee (27th May), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr H C Joosub.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mohammudi, 1,251 tons, Captain F Hardcastle, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Jeddah (19th May), with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Taif (s)	Dowie	Karachi, May 27.
	Sutlej (s)	Symons	Aden, May 25.
	Mohammudi (s) ..	Hardcastle ..	Jedd., May 19.
	Astrakhan (s).....	Evans	Batoum, May 2.
	Strathness (s)	Durdin	Newport, May 1.
	Dido (s).....	Watson	Hull, April 3.
31	Maria Valerie (s) ...	Kellner	Kobe, April 26.
	Castlemoor (s)	Flauso	Calcutta, May 17.
	Panther (Austrian Man-of-War)	Koppel	Pola, M. y 1,

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	H. M. S. Cossack...	Fisher	Trincomalee.
30	Moshtari (s).....	Clarke	Jedda, &c.
	Ambaca (Port Transport)	Cura	Lisbon.
	St. Irene (s)	Milestone...	Marseilles, &c.
	Rohilla (s)	Tillard	Hongkong.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi.
	Drachenfels (s)	Kenneweg ...	Hamburg.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Mecca, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Taif, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.
May 27 Nawab s .....Sandilands ...Bombay, May 9.
DEPARTURES.
May 27.—Steamers Magna, Umzinto and Okhla.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st June, 1896.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No. 3937 Vol. W. B. Judd and No. 3938 Vol. W. Peters.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st June, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. gun drill on Thursday next at Byculla Head-quarters at 8-30 p.m.

By Order.
L. J. ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 27.)

Mr R R Pope, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, Dinajpur, is confirmed in that appointment.

In the order of the 24th April 1896, placing the services of Mr W H Lee, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge of Birbhum at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dep., is cancelled.

Mr A E Staley, Dist and Sessions Judge, Rajsahi, is allowed leave for three months, under Article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th June 1896.

Mr F S Hamilton, Offg Magte and Collr, Jessore, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Rajshahi, during the absence, on leave, of Mr A E Staley, or until further orders.

Mr J J Platel Offg Jt Magte and Depy Collr, Jhenida, Jessore, is appointed to act temporarily as Magte and Collr of that district.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 30.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macalister s—160 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 15 bales writing paper, A H Hyderally.
Clan Macrae s—27 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Perseus s—1 cask whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Hillbrook s—50 drums soap, A Shurufally and Co.
Nubia s—9 packages paper, M S Khashwala.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—4 cases soap, J Allarakhia; 4 hog-heads whisky, Phiroz and Co.
Oriental s—5 cases bacon, cheese, &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Ras Rowa s—1 hogshead rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Shannon s—0 case oilmongeries, and 9 cases confectionery, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 4 cases biscuits, S Pochajee; 5 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Bull and Co; 18 packages paper, G Clarkjee and Co; 29 cases provisions, C Tingcombe and Co; 12 cases bacon, W B Green and Co; 10 cases papers, etc, Hurmanjee Abdoolally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—25 cases glassware, H H Fazal; 37 bales paper, A H Hyderally.
Ravenfelder s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Jamsetji Nowroji.
Bangalore s—40 cases beer, Philips and Co; 8 cases glassware, Fazalbhoy Jaffer; 14 cases clocks, M Kamaisie and Co; 10 cases chemicals, C Nathoo and Co.; 20 cases chemicals, H Visram; 7 cases glassware, C Visram.

FROM ANTWERP.

Benares s—13 cases matches, A H Nazer and Co.
Bangalore s—36 cases glassware, Moosa Ayoob; 11 cases glass, Ali Essajee; 100 cases window glass, E Moosajee.
Drachenfels s—51 cases glassware, Gholam Hussein Cullian; 65 cases glassware, K Somjee and Co; 168 cases glassware, F N Thanawalla.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—20 cases clocks, Choodji Chuggonlal; 27 packages clocks, Essoofjiby Heptoola.

FROM VENICE.

Ganges s—109 cases glass beads, M Essoofbhoy.

FROM NEW YORK.

Bencroy s—23 cases lubricating oil, etc, Abdoola Hoosein.
Poseidon s—27 packages clocks, M Kamasee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—45 bales wool, F M Dama; 30 bales wool, Jadhowjee Cara; 63,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 111 cwts cole yarn, Yeerjee Feraj; 525 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Veerum; 525 cwts myrabollams, Thakersee Peraj.
Persia s—60 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 22 cwts coir yarn, Dharmuli Poomsee; 710 bales cotton, Halli Brothers; 45 tons linseed oil cakes, The New Mofussill Co.

FOR LONDON.

Den of Airlie s—75 cwts horns, Allarakhia Kemjee; 82 cwts gum, N Sakoorbhoy.
Kurdistan s—300 cwts myrabollams, Thakersee Peraj; 211 cwts gum, Ahmed Rahimtulla.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—100 bales cotton, Halli Brothers.
Kurdistan s—101½ cwts gum, Carl Wallach; 400 cwts mustard-seed, and 400 cwts myrabolams, Volkart Brothers; 410 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Den of Airlie s—100 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co; 500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 700 bales cotton, Halli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Samos s—250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 999 cwts myrabollams Jaffer Joomabhoy; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Owen and Okell; 60 bales hemp, and 100 bales cotton fly, N Futehally and Co; 385 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, and 6,000 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Phœnix s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, Owen and Okell; 2,138 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 400 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dunbeth s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 185 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.
Poseidon s—2½ cwts myrabollams, W Kipp.

FOR GHENT.

Samos s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Dunbeth s—1,150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s—142 cwts sharkfin, Rahimbhoy Fazal; 10 bales twist, P F Talati.
Letimbro s—300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 525 cwts sandalwood, C Ebrahim and Co.
Osborne s—2000 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Letimbro s—300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Osborne s—45 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Osborne s—2000 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Osborne s—200 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th May 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah..... inches	29·789
Temperature of the Air..... degrees	87·3
Wet bulb	80·6
Dew Point	72·1
Relative humidity of Air	750
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).....	5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)..... degrees	91·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	79·3
General Directions of wind*.....	S, SSE, S, SSW, SW, SSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*..... miles	421
Fall of Rain.....	0·00
Total fall during month.....	1·28
Do. year.....	9·29
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 30th.....	0·00

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 12.

4th Dragoon Guards—Lieut and Capt P G Reynolds to be Lieutenant, vice J F Wilmot resigned.

7th Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut M F Gage to be Lieutenant, vice H de Lempriere, appointed Adjutant.

3rd Hussars—Super Lieut A J Arnold to be Lieutenant, vice E S Aron, resigned.

4th Hussars—Lieut Col and Brevet Col J P Brabazon, C B, A D C to the Queen, on completion of his period of service in command of the regiment, is placed on half pay. Major W A Ramsay to be Lieut Colonel, vice Brevet Col J P Brabazon, C B. Capt D P Sunderland retires from the Service receiving a gratuity.

7th Hussars—Capt G L Holdsworth is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry.

8th Lancers, Queen's (India)—Capt H M Durand, from the R M C (Ilegible) to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut J S Forbes, resigned.

13th Hussars—Capt E A Wigram resigns the appointment of Adjutant.

18th Hussars—Major G R B Patten resigns his Commission on on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

21st Hussars—Sec Lieut A D Champion to be Lieutenant, vice Sir E H Hudson Kinahan, Bart, resigned.

Royal Engineers—Capt E Agar to be Major, in succession to Lieut Col and Brevet Col E F Maxwell, promoted supernumerary in the Army; Lieut J H S Murray to be Captain, vice E Agar.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Capt M H Egan is seconded whilst a student in the Artillery College.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—Lieut G G Whiffin to be Captain, vice O'D Z Darrah, seconded; Sec Lieut W W Bickford to be Lieutenant, vice H R Hardy, seconded.

Buffs (East Kent Regt)—Sec Lieut G D K Grice-Hutchinson to be Lieutenant, vice E G T Bainbridge, seconded; Sec Lieut C C H Pritchard, to be Lieutenant, vice R F Pearse, appointed Adjutant.

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut J F Elliot is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Army Service Corps with an anterior date. The promotions to be rank of Lieutenant of the following Second Lieutenants are antedated as follows:—F S J Johnson, vice W Sandbach promoted; and E G Evans, vice J B Keogh, seconded.

Royal Warwicks Regt—Lieut C C Wigley is seconded whilst a student in the Artillery College.

East Yorkshire Regt—Capt E A Ogle to be Major, vice W W Ward, promoted.

Bedfordshire Regt—Super Captain A Nelson to be Captain, vice E D Pickard Cambridge appointed Adjutant.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut H S Stevenhill is antedated to March 18, 1896, vice C F Garnett, placed on temporary half pay; Sec Lieut A D Lewes to be Lieutenant, vice J C Mack, resigned.

Cheshire Regt—Capt W C Neville to be Major, vice W F Curtois, promoted.

Gloucestershire Regt—Major R W P Lodwick resigns his Combatant Commission on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

East Surrey Regt—Lieut F L A Packman to be Captain in succession to Major H P Treevy, Adjutant of Volunteer.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—Lieut A F Wallis to be Captain, vice R Marshall, seconded.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt)—Qmr and Hon Capt W Lynch is placed on retired pay; Sergt Major M McGuire to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt W Lynch.

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt)—Capt M Robinson retires on retired pay; Super Capt E G Snow to be Captain vice M Robinson; Lieut L K Carlson is seconded whilst a student in the Artillery College.

Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut R F Gamble to be Captain, vice R A Dowley, appointed Adjutant 3rd Royal Irish Regt.

West India Regt—Capt W B Watts retires on retired pay; Super Capt C B Morgan to be Captain, vice W B Watts; Sec Lieut F E W Butt to be Lieutenant, vice R J O Leach, seconded; Sec Lieut P E Pridreaux to be Lieutenant, vice T B Fulton resigned; Gent Cadet G G B Mauler, from the R M College to be Second Lieutenant, vice F E W Butt.

Staff—Gen E F Chapman, C B, R A, to be a Lieutenant General on the Staff to command the troops in the Scottish District, vice Gen H Rowlands, V C, C B, retired; Lieut Col J L C St Clair, from half pay, to be Deputy Judge Advocate, vice Colonel Sir W A Eardley Wilmot, Bart, deceased; Lieut Col H Stanley, A S C, to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, vice Major F B Buist Sparks, A S C, appointed a Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General headquarters: Capt E H Gamith, the Leicestershire Regt, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, vice Lieut Col J W F Buxton, placed on half pay.

School of Gunnery—Lieut Col A H Whitehorne, from Royal Artillery, to be an Instructor, vice Lieut Col E R Walker whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Artillery College—Capt H B L Bell, R A, to be Instructor vice Major E V Elwes, R A, who has completed a tour of service in that appointment and has exchanged; Artillery College—Capt H B L Bell, R A, to be Instructor vice Major E V Elwes, R A, who has completed a tour of service in that appointment and has exchanged; Inspector of Warlike Stores—Capt W Moore Lane, R A, to be a Second Class Assistant Inspector, vice Lieut Col H F Dawson, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Major L T Pease, R M A, to be a Second Class Assistant Inspector, vice Capt J H Mansell, R A whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Medical Staff—Qmr and Hon Lieut W J Blackman is placed on retired pay.

Army Pay Dept—The following officers, having resigned their Combatant Commissions, to be Paymasters with the honorary rank of Captain:—Capt T M Vigors, from the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt); Capt W C Woollett, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Majors R W P Lodwick, from the Gloucestershire Regt, and G R B Patten, from 18th Hussars.

Ordnance Store Dept—The appointment of Capt E H Seymour, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be a Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, with the rank of Captain in the Army, is date March 24, 1896, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of March 24, 1896.

Memoranda—The following promotions take place in succession to Gen H Rowlands, V C, C B, retired: Lieut Gen Sir G Greaves, K C B, K C M G, to be General; and Col G U Prior, half-pay, to be Major-General; Major-Gen T Phillips is placed on retired pay; Col H Loocock, C B, Deputy-Inspector General of Fortifications, is placed on retired pay; Col E T H Hutton, C B, A D C to the Queen, on completion of his period of service as Commandant of the Colonial Forces, New South Wales, is placed on half-pay; Lieut-Col J W F Buxton, on completion of his period of service on the staff, is placed on half-pay.

Reserve of Officers—G E W Legg, Esq, late Lieutenant the South Staffordshire Regt, to be Lieutenant.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Major T W Richardson resigns his commission; Surg-Capt C R Laurie, 1st Vol Bn the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to be Surgeon-Captain.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—P M Scott, to Scylla (May 28); A W Chisholm Ratten, to Maratho, (May 13).

Commanders—J S Clarke, to Vivid additional, for Shannon (N) (May 15); E C T Troubridge, to Vid, additional, for Shark, being transferred as tender to Vivid; M L Tottenham, to Victory, additional, for Starfish, on being transferred as tender to Victory, un ated; E J W Slade, to Bramble, in command (May 13).

Lieutenant—E T Barr, to Grafton; H A Hatchard, to Victory; W Corbet, to Rupert (all May 8); S B Norfolk and H L Dicks, to Hannibal additional, for Mercury, on passcross course (May 9); H F Shake pear, to Vivid, additional (May 7); for command of Opossum, when commissioned, undated; E E Lacy, to Vivid, additional, for command of Rocket (May 7); and to Vivid, for Fiera, on Rocket being paid off, undated; A E B Greville, to Wildfire, additional, for command of Snapper; R R Tyrwhitt, to Victory, additional, for command of Hart (May 7).

Sub-Lieutenants—C B Compton, to Centurion; J W Fairlough (a and probationary), to Grafton; J S Wilde, R N R, to Grafton (all May 8); H N Garnett, to Vivid, additional, for Rocket (May 7), and to Opposum, when recommissioned, undated; S L Wills, to Vivid, additional, for Shark (May 7), and to Wildfire, for Cleopatra, dated 1 July; D A Dunn, to Vivid, additional, for Starfish; E O Gladstone, to Wildfire, additional, for Snapper; E V R Dugmore, to Victory, additional, for Hart (May 7); E G W Davidson, to Champion (May 12).

Midshipmen—H F Grant and A C Cavendish, to Lancaster (both May 8); E J Howard, W L Williams-Mason, J M Casement, and C N Tindal-Carill-Worsley, to Active; C L Thomas, J S Parker, B Mullineux, W Bruce, and L R Greene, to Volage (May 11).

Chief Engineer—S Aston, to Scylla (May 28).

Engineer—H E Tregenna, to Scylla (May 28).

Assistant Engineers—F R Pendleton

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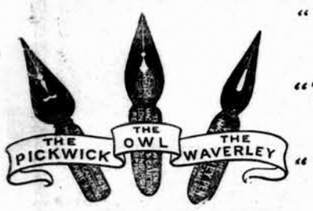

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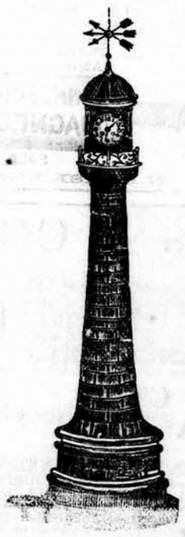

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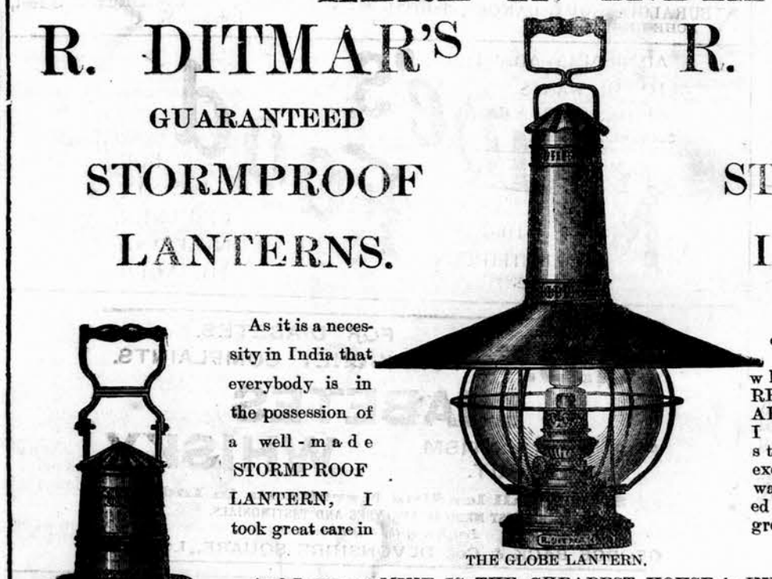

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